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RAIL LABOR BOARD WILL BE TESTED IN HANDLING DISPUTE

Administration to Take No Steps at Present Till Efficacy of Ruling Is Tried Out—Note of Optimism in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With diplomatic machinery for conciliation between the carriers and railroad labor well under way, a distinct note of optimism pervaded official Washington yesterday. President Harding and the members of the Cabinet, while keenly aware of the gravity of the situation and leaving nothing undone to protect the country from the threatened tie-up of transportation, are confident that the avenue to an amicable settlement is open and see no reason why there should be undue excitement.

The fact that the President found it feasible to leave Washington for a two days' trip in Yorktown and Williamsburg, Virginia, yesterday afternoon, was taken to indicate that the basis of a governmental policy has been worked out and that the Chief Executive believes the situation is not so critical as to bind him to his desk in the White House.

President Hears Plans
Prior to his departure, the President had discussed the entire situation with the Cabinet, the members submitting whatever data their respective departments had gathered bearing on the strike situation. Various reports were submitted for the consideration of the President, these presumably including plans of the Post Office Department to move the mails and a scheme worked out by the staff of the War Department for use of its powers and facilities in a possible national emergency. At least this report had been made to John W. Weeks, Secretary of War.

For the moment, the policy of the Administration is to let the Railroad Labor Board deal with the situation as best it may by itself. The federal government will bide its time, watching in the meantime to see whether or not the instrumentality framed in the Transportation Act of 1920, that is the labor board, is or is not a futile agency.

The calling of the chiefs of the Big Five brotherhoods to Chicago by the labor board is regarded by the Administration as a real test of efficacy of the board and the extent to which the legislation is any assurance of protection to the country. It is the desire of the President that the settlement should be effected through this instrumentality.

It is also indicated that the board will summon at an early date representatives of the executives and that the question of abiding by its decisions and recommendations will be squarely placed before both parties to the controversy. They will be asked to abide by the awards of the arbitration tribunal created by law. At the same time the board will pass on the charges made by both the executives and by Labor to the effect that rulings of the board have been disregarded.

Problem of Rate Cuts
In connection with the question of freight rates, which is the reverse side of the wage reduction issue, it was intimated on high official authority that within the next few days an announcement might be expected. Whether this meant that the Interstate Commerce Commission would take steps to "translate" into reduced rates the wage reduction of last July was not indicated, but it is probable that the Interstate Commerce Commission has taken into consideration the recommendation made to this effect by the public section of the Railroad Labor Board.

In making a freight reduction, however, the Interstate Commerce Commission is confronted with a very serious difficulty. Under the transportation act rates are made to yield a certain return, fixed by law, on the capitalization of the systems. This rate has been already fixed and the carriers have claimed that the rate provided fell far short of the guaranteed return. It was because of this fact that the Administration has been adverse to the agitation for a horizontal cut in rates, preferring to let the roads make voluntary reductions on a commodity basis.

Status of Railroad Board
The situation, however, has changed in the past few weeks. Important particulars. The demand for a general leveling of rates has increased in volume and strength. President Harding realizes that it is largely due to this demand that the Railroad Funding Bill was blocked from time to time in the Senate. The fact that the wage reduction was not converted into reduced rates strengthened the claims of railroad labor. It is, therefore, possible that the Interstate Commerce Commission may decide to take action on the recommendations of the public group on the board.

What the board intends to do is clearly indicated here. In the first place it is determined to find out whether or not its recommendations and decisions are to be disregarded with impunity and whether there is any power in the statutes that will give a definite sanction to its awards if one or both sides to the controversy choose to disregard it. This is the principal

FAR EAST REPUBLIC SEEKS RECOGNITION

China and Japan May Eventually Recognize Siberian Republic, Thus Guarding Against the Propaganda of Bolshevism

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
PEKING, China—After coming to a deadlock at Mukden with General Chang Tso-lin, Mr. Yourin, representative of the Far Eastern Republic, proceeded to Dairen to discuss with the Japanese representative, Mr. Matsuhira, various questions which have arisen between the governments of Japan and the Far Eastern Republic due to the Japanese occupation of Siberia.

Both China and Japan are fully justified in availing themselves of the more liberal tendencies of the Far Eastern Republic, through which they may erect a barrier against the dangerous propaganda of Bolshevism in these two countries.

The Far Eastern Republic had hoped to conclude its first agreement with its immediate neighbor, China, but if this proves to be impossible and Japan is in a better position to conclude the first treaty, it will make little difference. The chief consideration is that the Far Eastern Republic should be encouraged in its policy of independence in economic matters of the Soviet Government at Moscow.

It would be a calamity if, by failure to be recognized, the Republic should give up its present plans and throw itself into the arms of the Soviet without qualifications. The calamities of Soviet rule in Russia would be greatly magnified if extended to the sparsely populated district of Siberia.

At one time it was given out that, having failed in his negotiations with China for a commercial treaty, Mr. Yourin had turned to Japan in the hope that Japan would be the first of the nations to recognize the government of the Far Eastern Republic.

The tenor of these pourparlers has not been divulged, but it may be surmised that they are concerned chiefly with the restitution of the Ussuri railway and of the freedom of Vladivostok trade from onerous burdens imposed by the Japanese.

Control of the Siberian railways and the development of the trade of Vladivostok are the two basic necessities for the success of the Far Eastern Republic. Without these there can be no freedom of movement between the various sections of the Republic, nor can there be any restoration of commercial prosperity.

Negotiations for a commercial treaty with China have not been broken off; it is only a case of suspended animation, due to the failure of Mr. Yourin and Chang Tso-lin to come to a compromise over the issues which arose in connection with General Ungern's expedition against Urga.

In time these negotiations will be resumed, but at the moment the larger questions which have arisen concerning the Pacific Conference have put in the shade such smaller issues as the resumption of trade between China and Siberia. It is inevitable that both China and Japan should recognize the Far Eastern Republic and should place their trade with it on the firm foundation of treaty regulations.

FRENCH CHAMBER REOPENS
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—After a recess of three months, the Chamber of Deputies reconvened today to begin what is expected to be a week or 10 days of debate on the interpellations of the government. The Washington Conference may be touched upon.

A statement attributed to W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, that members of certain unions of five eastern roads had not voted in favor of a strike, was interpreted at the headquarters of the brotherhood as indicating that a number of organizations had not yet made a return of their vote. Because a majority of the members had not voted, it was pointed out, did not mean that there was any division among the trainmen on the subject.

NEWS SUMMARY

Two postal treaties were negotiated at the recent Pan-American Congress at Buenos Aires, one dealing with letters and the other with parcels post. They will codify and reduce to one single simple system the 19 systems now in effect. They must be ratified by the separate countries. In the United States, ratification is effected by the President's signature approval and the signature of the Postmaster-General.

Optimism pervaded Washington yesterday in regard to the threatened railroad strike. The President has left the city for a few days and this is taken as favorable. The Railroad Labor Board is to test out its powers of settling the dispute when it meets the brotherhood leaders in Chicago, and it afterward will meet the officials of the carriers in an effort to reach an understanding. For the present the Administration intends to take no official action.

The United States Senate last night by a two-thirds vote, with four votes to spare, ratified the peace treaties with Germany, Austria and Hungary. A final effort was made by adherents of the League of Nations policy to substitute the Versailles Treaty for the conventions offered by President Harding, but this failed.

The Barmore case, involving restriction by the state of a so-called "typhoid carrier," was passed on to the Supreme Court of Illinois yesterday when no testimony was given before the master in chancery to show that the defendant had actually given the disease to any person.

President Harding, in a letter to the American mining congress, in session in Chicago, urged the proposal by the congress of some means by which coal production and coal prices might be regulated and stabilized. The President expressed the opinion that a system of storage might be devised to equalize output and shipment so as to relieve the usual congestion in transportation.

Sir William Howell Davies has given his opinion on the forthcoming Washington Conference. He regards it as important that Mr. Lloyd George should go to the United States to present the case for Great Britain, with its population of approximately 50,000,000, of whom about 40,000,000 are provided for by supplies which come across the seas, the security of which could only be guaranteed by a strong navy. Before the Conference advances, Sir William believes, it will be necessary to appreciate France's apprehension regarding her frontier, Britain's apprehension regarding her food supply and America's apprehension regarding the Pacific.

Negotiations are in progress between Japan and the Far Eastern Republic for a settlement of the questions arising from Japanese activities in Siberia. The tenor of the pourparlers is not divulged, but it is surmised that the republic demands the restitution of the Ussuri railway and the raising of the burdens imposed by the Japanese on the trade of Vladivostok. Control of the railways and unrestricted trade are necessary to freedom of movement between the various sections of the republic. The attempt of the republic to enter into a commercial treaty with China has been checked.

Paris: In awaiting the visit of Demetrios Gounaris, the Greek Premier, is asking why he should visit France before going to England. Immense sums of money will have to be spent if the Greeks take up winter quarters in Anatolia, and the Greek treasury is now reduced to a very low point, the drachma having already lost three-quarters of its value. Attempts to settle the Near East problem are inevitable, and it is believed that mediation is now sought.

Conversations on the Irish question will be resumed at Downing Street tomorrow or Friday. The crux of the deliberations has not yet been reached but it is said that only a short time will elapse before the delegates reach the thorny problems of the unity of Ireland, fiscal control and naval and military defense. Partition being the kernel of the situation will make Sir James Craig's presence necessary sooner or later. The Southern Unionists have sent a message to the British Premier pointing out the need for safeguards for the minority in South Ireland.

Parliament resumed its sittings at Westminster yesterday. Austen Chamberlain announced that the government is introducing four bills arising from unemployment. The measures deal with export credits, state assistance for local authorities, monetary relief, including a 2d. levy, and rates equalization.

JUGO-SLAVS THREATEN ALBANIA
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The "Epocha" reports from Tirana that the Jugo-Slav commander of the troops operating near Scutari has sent a fresh ultimatum to Albania demanding the evacuation of the occupied territory in three days. The Albanian Government has resigned.

SENATE RATIFIES TREATIES OF PEACE

Conventions With Germany, Austria and Hungary Submitted by President Harding Finally End Technical State of War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Efforts of the Administration to bring about the re-establishment of peace with Germany through a separate treaty, following the recent adoption of the Knox resolution declaring the war at an end, culminated last night in the United States Senate ratifying, by a vote of 66 to 20, the German-American pact submitted by President Harding on September 21, last. Fourteen Democrats joined with the Republicans in supporting the separate treaty, giving a safe margin of four votes above the necessary two-thirds required for ratification.

Action quickly followed on the Austrian and Hungarian treaties, the former being ratified by a vote of 66 to 20, the latter by 66 to 17.

Ratification of the three treaties brings to an end the technical state of war existing between the United States and the Central Powers since the cessation of hostilities on November 11, 1918. Germany has already ratified.

Verailles Treaty Offered
Before the final vote was taken, however, the Senate for the third time rejected the Treaty of Versailles, with the League of Nations covenant and the original Lodge reservations, offered as a substitute for the new treaty by William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah. Twenty-five Democratic senators, the "Old Guard" of the Wilson Administration, cast their ballots for acceptance of the Versailles pact, while 59 senators, including five Democrats, voted against it, as on former occasions. The motion of Senator King was the last effort to get the United States to become a party to the Versailles Treaty.

When Senator King offered the Versailles Treaty as a substitute, Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, made a point of order that it was not germane, not being a treaty before the Senate. A motion by Senator Lodge to lay it on the table was carried. The five Democrats voting against the Versailles pact were James A. Reed of Missouri, David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, Thomas E. Watson of Georgia, John K. Shields of Tennessee, and John Sharp Williams of Mississippi.

As ratified by the Senate, the three treaties are in precisely the same form as reported from the Foreign Relations Committee, with a single reservation including a requirement for the consent of Congress, in addition to that of the President, in the appointment of American members of international commissions.

Opposition Defeated
Votes in the Senate rejecting all amendments to the proposed treaty of peace with Germany indicated that the necessary two-thirds vote required for ratification was never in doubt. James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri, twice suffering defeat of his effort to change the treaty, abandoned further activity.

His first amendment, rejected by a vote of 71 to 7, sought to make it clear that the United States should not be bound by any provisions of the Versailles Treaty. A second declared the United States free to settle all its claims against Germany outside the Reparations Commission. This likewise was rejected, 69 to 5. William H. King (D.), Senator from Utah, then offered an amendment providing that nothing in the Treaty should be construed as indicating that it was the purpose of the United States to confiscate the property of German nationals invested in this country. An overwhelming vote rejected this.

Efforts of Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican leader, to bring the treaty to an early vote, were futile. Senators wishing to speak forced a late session, Senator Reed contending that no "real emergency" necessitated an immediate vote.

The attitude of Democratic senators who voted for ratification was set forth by two leading minority members of the Foreign Relations Committee, Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Senator from Nebraska, who led the fight for ratification of the Versailles pact, and Atlee Pomerene, Senator from Ohio. Joining with Senator Hitchcock in proclaiming that reestablishment of peace with Germany was necessary for American and world rehabilitation, Senator Pomerene declared that he bowed to the verdict of the people at the last election.

Senator Pomerene's View
In announcing his intention to vote for ratification, Senator Pomerene declared: "The issue is: Shall we have a league as described by the Democratic platform, or shall we have an 'association of nations' such as was contemplated by the Republican platform, and which was approved by the President himself and the present Secretary of State?"

He added that the Democrats and other opponents of the treaty should compromise by "taking something approaching what they want if they cannot get exactly what they desire."

"It is either take the German-American

NATIONS NEED TO APPRECIATE VITAL NEEDS OF OTHERS

France Is Concerned, It Is Said, Over Frontiers, Britain Over Food Supply and America Over Security in the Pacific

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
BRISTOL, England (Tuesday)—A conference where great decisions are necessary—decisions of world-wide importance—demands among its constituent members men of daring, even men who are prepared to make decisions in advance of public opinion.

was the view expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by Sir William Howell Davies, J. P., Coalition Liberal M. P. for South Bristol, in a recent interview.

For this reason he considers that at the coming Conference, called by the President of the United States on the general subject of the limitation of armament, it is important that Mr. Lloyd George should go to Washington, as without his attendance the proposed Conference would lose much of its power of decision. The British Prime Minister may not be the wisest man in the world, Sir William said, but no one will accuse him of lack of physical or moral courage.

In his opinion the possession of so much gold in the United States establishes a high value for American currency. In like manner the possession of a strong navy secures to the people of Great Britain and Ireland security for their food supply. This point, he considers, might not appear very vital to the American people, who within their own borders have food enough and to spare, but when looked at from the British position, the fact looms up large that here are resident about 50,000,000 of people of whom, if the supply of food from overseas is not assured, about 40,000,000 must starve.

Much of the success of the proposed conference can only be assured when each nation taking part in it realizes what is or what appears to be vital to each state represented. For these reasons, he thinks it will take some time, even, perhaps, more than one conference before such decisions are reached as will profoundly affect the whole future of international relationship.

"I think," said Sir William, "the proper spirit in which to look forward to the Conference is one of hopeful anticipation. It will call for great courage on the part of those who believe that the limitation of armament will be for world good—it will call for patience."

"We look today for great ideals to be immediately reached, and we are disappointed if any checks impede progress, but true progress has always been along the line of checks and the soundest policy has always been the result of a laborious hammering of the best thought."

"I think it is idle to attempt to anticipate what partial disarmament may mean to each of the leading nations taking part in this Conference. Among the great nations, Britain has been foremost in restricting naval armaments, and she certainly has not adopted any bellicose attitude in regard to building programs, which should indicate that she is not apprehensive of any one nation attacking her true line of defense."

China Seeks Freedom
If a policy can be settled by common agreement, armaments would automatically follow, but the Conference will make no progress until it thoroughly appreciates the French apprehension in regard to the safety of her frontier, Britain's apprehension in regard to its food supply, or American apprehension in regard to the security of the Pacific, and finally that China should not have a new wall of seclusion, shutting off one-quarter of the world's population from general trade opportunities with the rest of the world."

With reference to the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, this nation, Sir William stated, will probably view such a proceeding with favor, having regard to the fact that they have found Japan just and enlightened and faithful in all agreements they have heretofore made with this country. At the same time they are bound to take note of the apprehension of the United States, and Sir William is quite sure the representatives of Great Britain would in the Conference strive to harmonize the ideas of all three countries.

"It may be necessary for the United States," he continued, "to raise their estimate of the Japanese. This is a matter I don't wish to encroach upon, as it will be with the United States a domestic matter, but it has an important bearing upon international problems."

Potentialities for Peace
"Speaking as a humble member of the British Parliament, I am convinced that there is no greater desire on the part of this country than to maintain the most cordial and friendly relationship with the United States and to commit themselves to no policy which might be regarded as unfriendly. I realize that the two nations have in themselves the potentialities for the peace of the world, which no other nations possess, and that as we have

FRANCE AWAITS GREEK PREMIER

Solution of Near Eastern Problem Looked For as Military Efforts Proving Inconclusive, It Is Now the Diplomats' Turn

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Greek Legation announces that Demetrios Gounaris, the Greek Premier, accompanied by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Baltazzi, will arrive at Paris tonight or tomorrow. It is asked why he should first come here. It was expected that he would go to London before Paris, and certain deductions respecting the attitude of the British Government, especially toward the Greek budgetary deficit, are naturally made.

French feeling can be summed up in the single phrase, "If King Constantine sends his Prime Minister in expectation that France will help him out of his financial embarrassment, he is knocking at the wrong door."

There is, however, considerable discussion about the Greco-Turkish affair. It is said that the period of military operations is obviously at an end. They have resulted in the occupation by the Greeks of the chief railroads of Asia Minor and 50,000 square miles of territory, while the Sèvres treaty only gave to Greece 9000 square miles around Smyrna.

There have been undoubted successes and there have been some reverses, but the word is now with the diplomats, not with the soldiers. It is represented we have arrived at the bad season for military operations, and that during the next six months nothing serious can be attempted.

The prospect for an army mobilized almost continuously for 10 years is such that some conclusion is necessary. Immense sums of money have been spent, and if the Greeks are to take up winter quarters immense sums will again have to be spent, while fresh efforts next year will be ruinous. The annual receipts of the Greek treasury, according to French analysis, are less than the amount required for the service of the public debt, and the emission of paper money and other expedients cannot continue indefinitely. Already the drachma has lost three-quarters of its value.

In these circumstances attempts to settle the Near East problem are inevitable, and the time has come to achieve some final and peaceful settlement. The march on Ankara is arrested, and in spite of the fact that Greece refused the mediation of the powers three months ago, it is believed that such mediation is now sought.

The "Journal" today strikes a somewhat friendlier note, declaring that Mr. Gounaris will be given good advice in France, for in spite of a series of disillusionments France cannot forget that she was one of the powers which helped to recreate modern Greece and is anxious to reestablish peace in the Orient.

At the same time there are some suggestions of profiteering by the present apparent coldness of England. Notwithstanding the trenchant repudiation of financial responsibilities, it is possible that the Greek Minister has and will receive some encouragement, if he is prepared to adopt a policy of accommodation. The visit may properly be regarded as of considerable importance, and may mark a new stage in the solution of the Eastern problem.

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these great opportunities it would be criminal unless we used them for their highest purpose.

"Again," Sir William concluded, "in regard to the limitation of armament, apart from the question of policy, there are so many grounds upon which a reduced national expenditure, even among the richest nations, is essential to the balancing of budgets and the creation of new wealth to replace that which was destroyed in the great war; to have greater resources for the rebuilding of waste places in central Europe, where the war ravages will last for many a year; for helping to restore national credit, which seems to have sunk in despair from one abyss to another—yes, these are the problems which demand that we should look at the limitation of armament as the sovereign remedy to aid in rebuilding the world, shaken to its very core."

British Delegation

Canada, Australia, New Zealand and India Will Be Represented

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The British delegation to attend the Washington Conference is now complete and definitely settled, except that up to the last moment Mr. Lloyd George's attendance is liable to be prevented by untoward developments in domestic affairs connected with Ireland and the unemployment question. It can be said without reserve, however, that the Prime Minister's determination to be present, if possible, is unshaken, even if, as is likely, he has to return at the end of a fortnight and make a second journey to Washington later.

When necessary A. J. Balfour, Lord President of the Council, will take the Premier's place as leader of the delegation, and always he will bring his undoubted talents to the assistance of his chief during the discussions inside and outside the Conference. Lord Lee of Fareham, First Lord of the Admiralty, will be the third delegate from London, and the personnel will be completed by the addition of four others from various parts of the British Commonwealth:

Canada—Sir Robert Borden.
Australia—Senator George Foster Pearce, Minister of Defense.
New Zealand—Sir John Salmond.
India—The Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, delegate to the Imperial Conference.

South Africa stands aloof and is content to leave its interests in the hands of the British Government delegates.

The British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Auckland Geddes, will take the place of any delegate who may be absent.

The senior British naval expert, charged with the duty of advising the delegation, will be Lord Beatty, who will later be succeeded by Admiral Chadwick.

The chief military expert will be General Lord Cavan, who has been deputed to lay the Victoria Cross on the tomb of America's "unknown warrior."

The air forces will be represented by Air Marshal J. F. A. Higgins. The secretary of the delegation will be Sir Maurice Hankey, Secretary to the Cabinet.

The whole delegation will act as a unit and will vote as one, where it is necessary to record votes during the Conference. With regard to its powers, the indications are that it will maintain close touch with the British Cabinet as has been done recently in case of the negotiations with Sinn Fein conducted by the Prime Minister. Democracy, as one authority put it, is inconsistent with the position of plenipotentiaries even when the leader of the delegation is a prime minister, who has survived the trials and problems of the post-war period.

Messages Exchanged

King and President Emphasize Hope Felt for Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Department of State was officially informed yesterday of the personnel of the British delegation to the Conference on Limitation of Armament. The fact that Mr. Lloyd George's name led the list has set at rest constant speculation on that subject. The naming of Sir Auckland Geddes as alternate for Mr. Lloyd George or for any other British delegate is in line with the action of France and Japan in naming their ambassadors to the United States as members of their respective delegations.

An interchange of messages between King George and President Harding emphasizes the desire of the heads of the two nations for close cooperation in seeking a successful issue of the Conference. The text of the cable messages follows:

"The President of the United States, Washington.
"I wish to express to you and to the Congress and people of the United States the warm appreciation felt throughout this country of the tribute which you are paying today to our unknown warrior, the gift of your Medal of Honor to a British comrade in arms whose tomb in Westminster Abbey stands for all our best endeavors and hardest sacrifice in the war is a gesture of friendly sympathy and good will, which we will not forget. On Armistice Day the representatives of the British Empire in Washington will join with you in a ceremony held to honor the splendid record of your own troops. I greatly wish on that occasion to confer upon your unknown warrior our highest decoration for valor, the Victoria Cross. It has never been bestowed on the subject of another state but I trust that you and the American people will accept the gift in order that the British

Empire may thus most fittingly pay its tribute to a tomb which symbolizes every deed of conspicuous valor performed by men of our great fighting forces whether on sea or land upon the western front. I also send my heartfelt good wishes to the great international Conference which opens by your wise initiative upon that day. My ministers will, I know, strive as wholeheartedly as you to make that Conference a sterling success. May they, in common with yours, do all that practical statesmanship can achieve to perpetuate the comradeship of war in the maintenance of peace.

"GEORGE R. and I."

The President's Message

"His Majesty, King George V, London, England.
"On behalf of the Congress and people of the United States, I wish to acknowledge with heartfelt thanks your generous message. It was with deep respect and appreciation of the superb valor and steadfastness of the British land and sea forces and the British nation in the war that the General Pershing made the gift of the Congressional Medal of Honor to the unknown British warrior. I now hear with keenest emotion of your desire to confer on the unknown American soldier your highest decoration for valor, the Victoria Cross, that medal which for years has denoted recognition of the most self-sacrificing patriotic service. I am sure that the American people will join with me in grateful acceptance of this bestowal, so fully expressing in this noble tribute the British appreciation of the high and courageous purpose of the young Americans who stood beside your valiant soldiers in the battle line on land and sea. I greatly prize this opportunity also to thank you for your good wishes for the success of the Conference on Limitation of Armament. I believe with you that the British and American representatives will cordially cooperate, along with other nations, to bring about such international understandings as will make possible and desirable a reduction of the burden of armament through diminishing possible causes of war.

"WARREN G. HARDING."

Advisory Committee Meets

Unofficial bodies are continuing their activity in promoting disarmament sentiment. The disarmament advisory committee called by Samuel Gompers held its first session yesterday. One of the delegates declared that it was the only body through which the American people could act as advisers to the Conference on Limitation of Armament and urged that it directly recommend open sessions and other means of making the Conference effective for the purpose for which it was called.

Mr. Gompers in his opening address said that the meeting had been called "not to take the place of the government, but to anticipate its course, but to help both to help in organizing and coordinating the opinions and convictions of the people of our country upon the vital question now at issue, to prevent so far as they humanly can be prevented such wars as have occurred in the past and which culminated in the recent greatest of all wars in the history of the world.

"There are a number of groups as well as individuals, men and women in our country and in others, who have been endeavoring to impress upon the minds of the people and the representatives of governments that the time has come when some step should be taken to prevent a recurrence of these terrific struggles between man and man and nations and nations. It is not necessary to impose by force of arms a decision of any general character or of a specific character, but to arouse the consciousness and spirit of justice and freedom and of humanity, that no nation can stand before the world convicted of perfidy in the movement of international brotherhood and international peace."

Labor's Attitude

Mr. Gompers declared that the American Federation of Labor had never swerved from its devotion to international peace. It was fitting, he declared, in view of its record, that the American Labor movement should take the initiative in calling the United States to do two things on Armistice Day: First, to commemorate the ending of the great struggle, and second, to see that there should be demonstrations all over the country to impress the delegates to the armament Conference with the insincerity of the American people for actual limitation of armament; also to have demonstrations in other countries, that the peoples of the whole world might on that day instruct their delegates to go to the limit in disarmament.

Mr. Gompers made it plain that he would not consider for a moment the disarming of the United States unless the nations of the world disarm at the same time. This statement was greeted with applause.

Committees were appointed on the following subjects: Cooperation, organization and personnel; exhibits; information and publication; speakers' bureaus, foreign connections; ways and means; resolutions and declarations. Ernest Poole was at first named chairman of the committee on foreign connections, but a motion was made and carried amending the original motion so as to make Mr. Gompers chairman. This is considered one of the most important committees.

Italian Delegation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office, ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The Christian Science Monitor learns today that the delegation to Washington has been appointed as follows:

Senator Charles Schanzer, former Minister of the Treasury, with Francis Nitti in charge, and Roland Ricci, Ambassador to the United States; Mr. Meda of the Roman Catholic Popular Party, Senator Albertini, editor of "Corriere della Sera."

The Foreign Minister, Marquess

della Torretta, will probably go to Washington for the opening of the Conference, but he cannot remain there for a long time owing to the Burgenland, Silesian and Albanian questions. The delegation will leave on October 24, embarking from Genoa on the steamship Dante Alighieri.

OBJECT OF ARMS PARLEY DEFINED

Dr. Charles W. Eliot Declares That If Armament Agreement Is Achieved Hopeful Results Will Have Been Obtained

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor, BOSTON, Massachusetts—If the coming Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament and on the Pacific and Far East Problems achieves an international agreement for the limitation of armament with or without coercive force behind it, hopeful results will have come from the meeting, declared Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, speaking yesterday before the Economic Club of Boston. Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, director of the Chinese Trade and Labor Bureau, presented the attitude of China toward the Conference.

Dr. Eliot asserted that in considering the Conference it is essential to obtain a clear conception of its object, that of finding "a means for making an agreement for creation of permanent peace." He pointed out that it could not aptly be called a disarmament Conference because disarmament implies mere laying aside of weapons to be taken up again; nor did he find "reduction of armament" appropriate because the reduction might be momentary. Therefore, Dr. Eliot said, it is to be a Conference for the limitation of armament, the word limitation implying continuance.

"Is there any other result that is likely to be of material benefit?" Dr. Eliot demanded, "other than one which continues over a period of years? France cannot be relieved from dread of invasion without the continued limitation. Small nations cannot feel secure to turn to the works of peace, national industry, commerce and trade unless such results are won."

Land Armament

Pointing out that the two leading items before the Conference are limitation of naval armament and of land armament, Dr. Eliot said that there has been little consideration of the second item. He confessed not to have seen "a well-considered proposal for the reduction of arms."

"Is it not true," he asked, "that limitation of land forces from the European point of view is indispensable for lasting peace? We must consider what project, recent or old, there is for maintaining a limitation of armament. It also must destroy militarism, for unless this Conference achieves the obliteration of militarism as a ruling power in governments it will have failed of its purpose."

Asserting that it is impossible to dispense entirely with an armed force maintained for security, Dr. Eliot declared that the fundamental question may be at the Conference whether a coercive force will stand behind whatever agreement is made. Between the two opinions that there should be such a force, and that the only forces should be those of conciliation, confidence and arbitration, Dr. Eliot chose the former. Pointing out that although we have no example of a treaty conceived with full publicity, full publicity should rule the meetings of the Conference.

"To my thinking," Dr. Eliot said, "mention of the two great powers of the Pacific in the agenda are regrettable. Discussion of the hopes of China and Japan is apt to arouse sensitiveness and inevitably will bring up the question of ruling of the Pacific. This conference should not establish a rule in the Pacific. It would be better if all considerations save that of limitation of armament were kept out of the Conference. We should approach the meeting with the utmost good will to really make an international agreement capable of keeping peace in this world. How else can we justify our sacrifices in the great war."

Although preceding Dr. Eliot as a speaker, Dr. Hsieh established the point that to achieve limitation of armament the causes of war, many of which lie in the Pacific situation, must be removed. He described "the colossal changes which are taking place in the Far East, carrying China today toward a complete regeneration. Every phase of national life is being adjusted in accord with world civilization, still preserving that which was good in the civilization of old China."

China's Position

Dr. Hsieh said that there may be a north and south in China but pointed out that there are political parties in the United States and other nations. With regard to Japan he said that the one thing which that nation apprehends today "is the national consciousness of China." "China will come to the Conference," Dr. Hsieh said, "with a sense of justice and a spirit of cooperation and friendliness. She will not expect that all the issues be settled. But China will look forward to deliberations that will be marked by the conviction that justice that is not justice for all is not justice at all. China's archaic government is gone, constitutional government is established, her new alphabet should revolutionize the nation, women are advancing to their rightful place and optimism is outlawed, and the nation will come to the Conference with the hope that she can cooperate with America for the safety of the world."

PRESS COMMENT ON PROPOSED STRIKE

Editorial Survey of Economic Problem Presented by Differences Between Roads and Their Unionized Employees

Following are comments on the possibility of a railroad strike in the United States, taken from newspapers in various parts of the country:

New York Tribune—The unions stand ready to defy the law and to inflict stupendous losses on the public. The power they have to put an embargo on traffic is thus a menace to public order and welfare. Their leaders say that the employee organizations are fighting for life. They are—but only in the sense that they are fighting in behalf of a small minority's claim to economic priority. They cannot hope to establish their small group interest at the expense of the community's vastly greater interests.

Providence Journal—Certainly the public will not stand for any serious interference with its transportation facilities. It has come to be a settled principle that no mere class in the community can be permitted to menace the comfort and welfare of the great majority.

Boston Herald—The issue may just as well be fought to a finish now as at any later time. Five years ago the railroad managers were of the opinion that they could have met the strike and broken it if Congress had kept its hands off. Their position in this respect must be far better today. With the effective protection against violence which the national government can give to the operation of trains, it should be possible to maintain at least a partial service if the worse comes to the worst. There can be no satisfactory solution of the railroad problem so long as any body of men retain the right to settle it by pointing a pistol at the nation's head.

Boston Transcript—Whatever the course of events, the railway men have already laid themselves open to censure. Under the circumstances, the mere threat to strike is sufficient to put them in an attitude hostile to the government and inimical to the public welfare. Should they persist in their purpose, they would doubtless find how quickly the power of an outraged public would make itself felt, and how effectively the damage they had done would be repaired, although temporarily they might cause great injury.

New York Times—President Harding properly begins by seeking to secure the withdrawal of the menace of a general strike; but if the unions stubbornly refuse to listen to his appeals, he will have to end by taking a leaf out of the book of Lloyd George. The British Premier notified the English railway strikers that the "whole resources of the government" would be made use of to beat them. That must be done in the United States if necessary.

Pittsburgh Dispatch—This, of all times, is no time for interrupting the just recovering industries and business of the country by a railroad tie-up. Every sensible man realizes that there should be a readjustment, but reasonable men know it is a matter for mutual arrangement, not for attempted compulsion or coercion, inviting common disaster.

Indianapolis Star—The attitude of the railway men as expressed in an order calling a general strike, amounts in effect to a repudiation of principles of arbitration. There can be no hope in arbitration if one side will not stand by the verdict unless it wins. A resort to force and an attempt at coercing the railways into accepting their demands upon the people in defiance of the ruling of federal arbitrators, is almost incredible.

Detroit Free Press

A strike by the railroad brotherhoods and unions will be a very serious thing for the United States if it is allowed to take place. It will be a blow at returning prosperity of the country, and incidentally its recoil will injure the strikers fully as much as it will injure anybody else. The railway men can have no assurance of support and sympathy from the nation, or even from other branches of trades unionism. People at large are not satisfied that transportation workers have grievances justifying extreme action, and are likely to have small patience. Without sympathy and support of the nation, the railroad workers cannot count on winning a strike.

Baltimore Sun—On the very heels of the unemployment conference the threatened strike has a moral as well as a material significance. It tends to increase cynical pessimism and distrust at a time when optimism and faith are needed for reconstruction. President Harding's idea of finding a fair way out through the three members of the

AMUSEMENTS NEW YORK

AEOLIAN HALL, Friday Night, Oct. 21st at 8:30 P. M.

HELENA MARSH

Contralto

Labor Board is not without merit, but the leading motive behind all efforts at adjustment should be the desire to arrive at a settlement on principles of fairness and justice to all, not merely to prevent immediate trouble by a patch-work compromise.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican—The railroad brotherhoods cannot fail to understand that with public opinion against them their case would be hopeless. If they strike, they must justify their conduct not by what the railroad executives declared to be their future policy in seeking further wage reductions not yet sanctioned by the Railroad Labor Board, but by the wage reduction which the board has already ordered after a prolonged investigation in which both sides were fully heard, in strict accordance with the law, and it is difficult to imagine the public supporting a railroad strike in defiance of the Labor Board's rulings.

Washington Post—The duty of the government to keep the post offices and post roads of the nation open is clear. The basic law as written into the Constitution contemplates that Congress shall not only have the power to protect the people from a food and fuel famine, but that it shall exercise that power.

WHY SILESIAN PLAN IS OPPOSED

French Newspaper Blames Resistance to League's Proposals on Certain Private Interests Whose Fortunes May Suffer

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris, PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The Silesian affair has not notably advanced today. Contrary to expectations, the Conference of Ambassadors did not resume its sittings, and private negotiations to find a fitting formula are proceeding.

"Ere Nouvelle" makes strong comments about difficulties arising from the French desire to separate the territorial from the economic recommendations. "It is clear," this paper says, "that the Allies have the means of forcing Warsaw and Berlin to accept the suggestions, whether economic or political. Do not let us pretend to have respect for the German and Polish governments, but let us have a more sincere regard for the peace of the world."

"In reality the recommendations of the League embarrass in Poland and France also certain private interests. Upper Silesia would have had its fate settled long ago if the financiers, German, British and French, did not dispute its riches."

"The dispositions of Geneva are criticized by those whose hopes of fortune are ruined, and thus are explained the strange resistances which have manifested themselves since Friday. Since the London conference France has had an impeccable attitude. Why should we now change our tactics? Mr. Lloyd George has bowed before the Geneva decision. More satisfied than he is by the territorial delimitation, but less satisfied in other respects, can we now distinguish between the two kinds of clauses, accept the frontier, but not the economic accord?"

It is hoped that tomorrow the ambassadors will finish this unfortunate dispute.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin, BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—The newspaper strike and lockout in Berlin naturally put an end to the excited discussion on the League of Nations decision of the Upper Silesian problem which characterized the Berlin press during the past few days. On the other hand, the provincial newspapers, which still continue publication, are beginning to display a more moderate tone on the question.

A writer in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" today, for instance, protests sharply against the view that the resignation of Dr. Wirth's Government must be a necessary sequel to the League of Nations decision. This writer says: "Dr. Wirth's policy is seriously affected, but not entirely shattered by the League's decision." The Socialist organ, "Vorwärts," which is not involved in the newspaper dispute, declares Germany has had enough cabinet changes and urges Dr. Wirth to display patience in the present crisis.

IRISH CONFERENCE TO RESUME SOON

Meetings Have Only Been Suspended Owing to Premier's Engagements and Will Likely Be Continued This Week

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The Irish conference at No. 10 Downing Street has been suspended owing to the pressure of engagements which will present the Prime Minister from devoting the necessary attention to the problem. The conference will be resumed in all probability, it is believed in official circles, next Thursday or Friday, and in the meantime it is cause for satisfaction that the proceedings have been marked by great friendliness on both sides, and greater progress has been made than the Sinn Fein representatives had dared to hope.

Continual intercourse between the delegates has done much to foster good feeling, and the government representatives have gone to great lengths in avoiding the line which would cause premature friction before even such a preliminary as insuring the continuance of the truce had been got out of the way.

There is good reason to believe that mutual arrangements have been made to insure the strict observance of the truce in Ireland, though there is as yet little sign of improvement on the spot. Within a few days, however, on the side of leniency in the inflicting of fines. The state of the Sinn Fein chest outweighs the influence of Shakespeare's sentiments on mercy in this case. The government still refrains from interfering with the courts and has not pressed too hard on the delegates to Downing Street with regard to them, since the conference has not reached the point where their status could with advantage be discussed.

The crux of the deliberations has not yet been reached, but it cannot be long before the delegates reach the thorny problems of the unity of Ireland, fiscal control and naval and military defense. Partition is the kernel of the situation, and that fact makes the presence of Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, necessary in Downing Street sooner or later.

The original invitation sent to Eamon de Valera by Mr. Lloyd George envisaged a three-cornered conference, which up to now Sinn Fein has consistently refused. Sir James' presence before a striking similarity to Mr. de Valera's appeal to Ireland on the eve of the opening of the present conference in London, namely, in that it called for the unity and support of his party even up to the last moment of the struggle.

It would not be surprising if Sir James' protestations to his Ulster audience were put to the test in London next week. Only a fortnight remains before Mr. Lloyd George is due to sail for Washington, so that in official circles it is not considered likely that he will go surrounded by the glory of having found a satisfactory solution to the problem that has long baffled other British statesmen. Nor will it be necessary to hasten such matters as the Irish conference, since the Premier intends to be in London after seeing the Washington Conference on its way.

Meanwhile in Belfast, in consequence of continued Sinn Fein activity in drilling and training in armed camps, it has been decided to reorganize the Ulster volunteer forces for

defensive purposes. Sir James Craig, late last night, wired a reply to the Irish Bulletin's criticism of his recent speech, in which he cites the list of loyalists murdered by Sinn Feiners in Belfast during recent weeks.

He states that under no circumstances would the region comprised in the Ulster Parliament be tampered with. The economic life of Ulster is inseparably bound with Great Britain. "No injury will happen to our people under the act which allows them to govern themselves," he adds. "There are a good many who still imagine that Ulster is a bargaining factor in the situation. That is not so. She bargains for nothing except to be left to work out her own destiny, quite fairly and squarely to all classes and creeds within her borders. This policy I intend to pursue undeterred by any threats or tempting offers of more liberal terms. Ulster can only be won, she can never be coerced."

On behalf of the Southern Unionists of Ireland, Dr. Gregg, Archbishop of Dublin, has sent a message to Mr. Lloyd George pointing out that the minority in South Ireland consisting of between 300,000 and 400,000 British citizens, have not one representative at the council table of the Irish conference. He considers that they are more fully justified in asking for safeguards in the case of the proposed almost unlimited experiment of 1921 than they were when the much more restricted bill of 1920 was passing through Parliament, and provisions for the minority's interests were inserted.

DEBT COMMISSION FAVORED—WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Favorable report authorizing the creation of a commission to arrange for funding and refunding of the foreign debt was ordered yesterday by the House Ways and Means Committee. The measure is a substitute for the Administration bill, which would have given the Secretary of the Treasury blanket authority over foreign debt negotiations.

PHILIPPINE CABINET RESIGNS—MANILA, Philippine Islands—Thirty provincial governors of the Philippines called on Gov.-Gen. Leonard Wood in a body yesterday to pay their respects. The resignations of all members of the Cabinet are in the Governor-General's hands. Some are expected to be accepted immediately, but it is probable that a few officials will be asked to reconsider.

DATE FOR PACKER HEARINGS—WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Department of Justice has set November 28 as the date for the oral hearings of the proposed modification of the consent decree by which the "Big Five" meat packers were prohibited further from handling business unrelated to the meat packing industry.

GERMAN LINE RESUMES—VALPARAISO, Chile—The German liner Thebes, from Hamburg, arrived here yesterday with general merchandise. The liner institutes what is planned as a resumption of the monthly freight service between Germany and the ports on the west coast of South America, suspended since the beginning of the war.

MASONS CHOOSE COMMANDER—WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—John H. Cowles of Louisville, Kentucky, was yesterday elected sovereign grand commander of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, southern jurisdiction of the United States.

Why Pay More Than

5c per pound for BROWN SUGAR Dark in color—very sweet—good flavor, good for any purpose where you use brown sugar.

10c per can for TOMATOES NO. 2 CAN—We hold the price down—we hope they will not be higher this season, but at this price they are a safe buy.

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It speaks well for YOUR judgment when you buy at Gray's.

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Fall Opening Coats, Suits, Dresses and Skirts Large Sizes a Specialty.

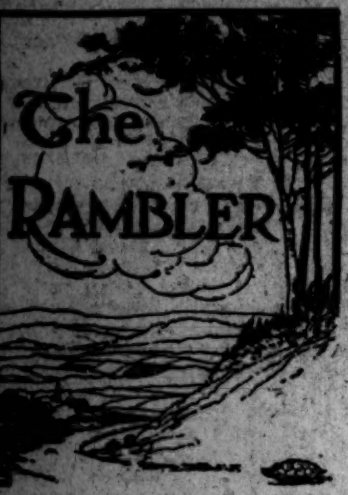
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THESE Handkerchiefs at their present prices are exceptional values for the money. They are all linen and styles which we ordered in quantities, thus accomplishing the moderate prices.

Men's Handkerchiefs	Women's Handkerchiefs
All linen Handkerchiefs with 1/4-inch hems:	Hemstitched linen Handkerchiefs:
25¢ each, \$2.85 dozen	15¢ each, or \$1.65 dozen
40¢ each, \$4.50 dozen	20¢ each, or \$2.25 dozen
50¢ each, \$5.75 dozen	25¢ each, or \$2.85 dozen
All linen initial Handkerchiefs:	All linen initial Handkerchiefs:
6 in box for \$1.50	6 in box for \$1.50
6 in box for \$2.25	6 in box for \$2
6 in box for \$3	6 in box for \$2.50
6 in box for \$4.50	6 in box for \$3

Main Floor.



October and the Poets

Englishmen who have seen the glories of the American autumn have frequently wondered that Americans have made so little of them in painting and literature. They have realized, and many of them have admitted, that there is nothing in the colors of the declining year in the Old World to compare even remotely with those tremendous canvases of gorgeous and ever-changing dyes which are painted in the landscapes of the new. English "maples do not approach the splendor of their American cousins in the time of ripened leaves, nor is there any tree in the European forest which gives quite the sultry orange of New England's autumnal hickories.

Accordingly, the month of October, which is in America a superb and triumphant coda to the beauty of the year, is for the Old World poet rather a sober, if not a melancholy, decline into quiet brown and russet. October sings to the American in a strong and resonant major, but for the Englishman it sings in a minor key. William Cobbett, who certainly knew and loved the English landscape as few later Englishmen have done, declared that the autumn scenery of Long Island surpassed anything that he had ever seen. It seemed to him, writing in 1817, that the people of America must be somehow permanently affected. One can scarcely say, after the hundred years that have passed, that his expectation has been realized. The English temperament has undergone profound changes in the new surroundings, but hardly because of this particular influence.

It is natural enough, of course, that an Englishman who sees for the first time an American forest in its October dress should dream of what it might have meant to Milton, or what John Constable would have done with such materials if he had painted in Maine or Connecticut instead of Norfolk, Hampshire, and Sussex. It is natural for him to wonder what John Keats' "Ode to Autumn" would have been if it had been written at his brother's farm in Kentucky instead of in Winchester. Walt Whitman, sitting under a great walnut tree somewhere in the middle west at the end of a golden October, had some such thoughts of these. "How William Blake," he says, "and the far freer, far firmer fantasy that wrote 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' would have reveled night and day, and beyond stint, in one of our American autumnal cornfields."

For some reason which is not at all clear Americans have scarcely begun, as yet, to write and to paint up to their bristles in the vivid state of mind rather less of their superb autumn than the English have of their sober one. For splendor and audacity of color in poetry one still must go to Francis Thompson. "October," as Thoreau says, "has hardly tinged our poetry."

To all such general assertions, however, there are sure to be some exceptions. If I were asked to choose one single and shining exception to the statement that the American autumn has not yet set a very vivid stamp upon the imagination of the poets, I should select a certain lyric three stanzas long from among the many October poems of Bliss Carman—"A Vagabond Song." This tiny poem has been reprinted in so many anthologies and newspapers that to some readers it may seem hackneyed. I can only say that for one reader at least it is still as fresh and new as on the day when he first read it. For here we have, at last, a complete realization of the American autumn both in its appearance and its spirit. The trappings of the European tradition regarding the theme are shaken off in these lines and a really American poet looks at a purely American thing with American eyes. In the very movement of the words and in the fashioning of the stanzas one feels the exultation of a frosty morning when the scarlet banners of the maples are ablaze in swamp and meadow and all the orchestra of purple and orange and crimson is playing among the roadside flowers.

There is something in the Autumn that is native to my blood—
Touch of manner, hint of mood:
And my heart is like a rhyme,
With the yellow and the purple and the crimson keeping time.

This is a vigorous phrasing of that half-mythic sense of kinship with nature which pervades all of Mr. Carman's work. One feels almost that October has made this poet what he is just in order that she may, for once, be worthily praised and sung. In these words of complete sympathy and understanding the American autumn ceases to be merely a mute panorama and finds, at last, a human voice. Here there is no suggestion of the long and lingering farewell that English poets have put into their poetry dealing with the season. In this poem, as in all the other nature poetry Mr. Carman has written, American nature comes into her own. American autumn, Mr. Carman clearly sees and strongly feels, is not like the English, a time of passing and decline to be mourned, but a time, rather, of triumphant arrival and achievement, to be acclaimed. It

is greeted in this poem as a triumph, exultingly, without a note of sadness. The scarlet of the maples can shake me like a cry
Of hues going by,
And my lonely spirit thrills
When I see the frosty asters like a smoke upon the hills.

One feels that this is exactly true and right. For the music of the springtime in of strings and violins, in the spirit of youth; but October plays rather in the Doric mood, a martial music of broad and striding chords that the feet must march to.

There is something in October sets the rhymer's blood aflutter:
We must rise and follow her,
When from every hill of flame
She calls and calls each vagabond by name.

The wonder of those dozen lines lies largely, I suppose, in what one is tempted to call their finality, in the sense they leave with one that here at last is an obscure matter made clear, a hard task completely achieved, finished off. The apparent ease of the achievement gives them some part of their charm, so softly and naturally they draw the bow of beauty across the strings of life. The day when I first saw them, printed in a magazine, makes a bright spot in memory. I can remember the room in which I sat as I read them, and the yellow maple tree by the window that was dropping its pattern of beaten gold one by one in the faint October haze. They gave me my first realization—for I was then very young—of the way poetry has of fulfilling needs too deep to be realized until they are satisfied, of answering questions we have hardly been able to ask. Like all completely successful artistic work, they made me feel that I had made them myself, in some moment of incredible enlightenment. Cowley says somewhere that the reading of a copy of Spenser's poems, which he found by chance, when a child, lying on his mother's writing table, made him a poet. Rather more modestly than Cowley I may say, since I find myself in the mood of confession, that these few lines of Mr. Carman's made me, if not a poet, still, from that hour forward, a lover of poetry, and a lover of autumn as well. Perhaps the two things are not far apart. And since that day for more than a score of autumns those lines have been telling and reminding me of what October really is, in terms of human feeling. For the benefit of any inquiring Englishman, I can point to at least one poem which ought to fulfill his expectations.

NORWICH DANTE EXHIBITION

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

As part of the celebration of the Dante sescentenary, there is now to be seen in the Public Library at Norwich an extraordinarily interesting series of manuscripts of the great poet's works. They are the property of the Earl of Leicester, whose ancestor, Thomas Coke of Holkham, collected them during his travels abroad in the early years of the eighteenth century; and they constitute the most remarkable of all Dante collections in private hands. These manuscripts, which are seven in number, were all made during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and Panizzi, the Italian exile who became principal librarian of the British Museum, discovered "beautiful and unrecorded readings in some of them." One of them, further, has colored illustrations on every page.

It is well worth while, therefore, for students and lovers of Italy's greatest poet to pay a visit to Norwich. But the exhibition is interesting not only intrinsically but in its implications. It is a symptom, of which the Cromwellian exhibition held last spring in the same city was another, of the intellectual renaissance of the English provincial town.

Once, when East Anglia was a busy center of commerce, Norwich ranked as the second of English towns. Only London was of greater importance, and only Bristol was its rival. Even when commerce had shifted further north, it still kept its intellectual distinction. If Edinburgh was the northern Athens, the Norwich of 100 years ago, in the days of the Taylors and the Austins, the Opies and the Martineaus, might not justly have been called the Athens of eastern Britain. But after that came a temporary lull. It was much the same elsewhere. Perhaps there was not always the confluence of intelligence as at Norwich or, a little earlier, at Lichfield; but throughout the eighteenth century every English county town was a self-sufficient center of activity. The "county" families had houses there, where they spent a portion of their time, and in the days of patronage the intellectual aristocracy lived in close connection with the landed. But with the changing times, for various reasons which it would be interesting to analyze, the "march of intellect" tended Londonwards, and in the middle years of the nineteenth century little was heard of the arts outside the capital.

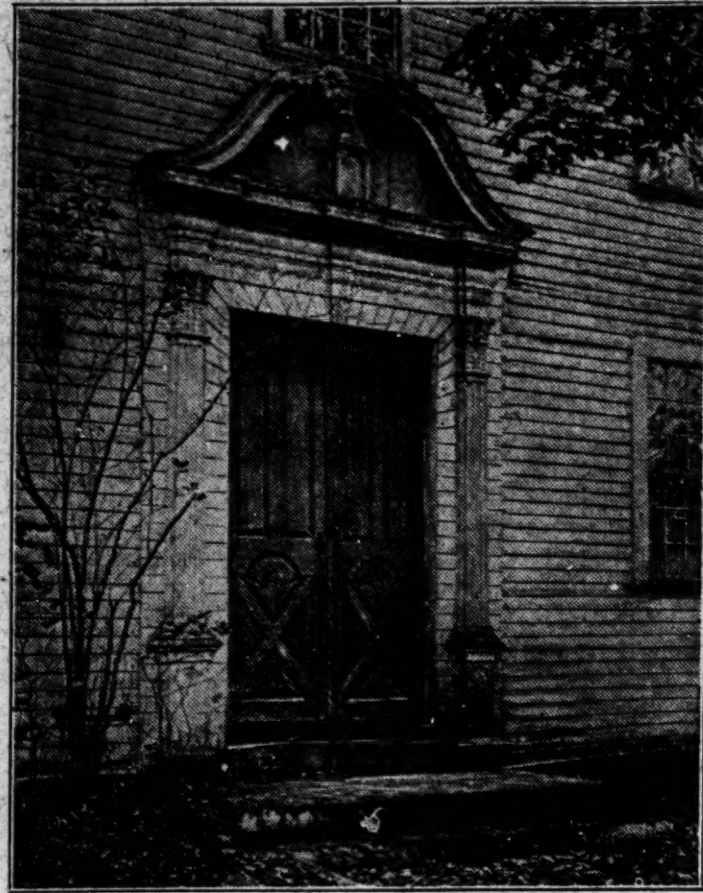
Now, however, there are signs of another change. Manchester and Liverpool, of course, have long had their own intellectual life. They buy, on an average, better books than London; and Manchester's musical standard is famous. But the smaller towns are also moving; the Norwich exhibition, though outstanding, are not isolated events. Even villages have felt the influence; there are village institutes everywhere and, in the more favored localities, village theaters. For this phenomenon, probably half a dozen concurrent causes could be adduced. There is the negative one of the expense of traveling, which makes it necessary for dwellers in the provinces to look nearer home than London for their intellectual recreations; and the positive one of the activity of local library committees. But whatever the causes, the tendency is one to be admired and encouraged.

A PIONEER'S DOORWAY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

A pioneer carpenter spent five days in the month of June, 1754, carving white pine to make a fine doorway for Samuel Colton's mansion in Longmeadow, Massachusetts Bay Colony. Recently that doorway has been installed in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, a witness after more than 150 years to the love of beauty which the frontiersmen took with them into the Connecticut Valley.

Although rumors of war with the French and Indians were in the air,



Doorway from the Colton House, Longmeadow, Massachusetts

and in the surrounding wilderness lurked the savages, who from time to time since the earliest settlement had raided the white men's clearings, Samuel Colton and his fellow townsmen were not deterred from building homes of which they could be proud. John Steel began the building of Colton's house in 1753, according to the owner's ledgers, and in 1755 completed the work, for in that year appears the last reference to the house. It reads: "Steps done for my fore door \$28."

This doorway is like others of the period—at least there were plasterers and a paneled door. Every molding was turned by hand and the panels carefully beveled. Perhaps the carver had rough sketches to follow, or indeed he may have been working from memory. "In these plaster caps," asks George C. Gardner, "The Georgian Period vol. 11, page 63" "did the designer intend to represent as best he could Corinthian capitals, of which, surely, if he did, he must have been a direct descendant of those Lombard-Byzantine artists and sculptors of the eleventh century who wrought in North Italy 600 years before." Perhaps indeed the Longmeadow artist may have been copying these Italians and not the Greeks at all! A much simplified Corinthian capital it is, with two acanthus leaves below and three slightly more in relief above and no scrolls at all.

The doorway was hospitably wide, yet it was also provided with a heavy iron bolt. Through it was brought the news of the Declaration of Independence, the inauguration of Washington, the Louisiana Purchase, the fall of Sumter, the proclamation of the emancipation of the slaves, and the sinking of the Maine. But in the twentieth century the house was abandoned, and fast falling into ruins. Indeed the doorway was in poor condition, with much of the wood rotted and both the iron rosettes with their bunches of grapes gone; but before it has lost all its claim to beauty, William T. Aldrich and Robert P. Bellows learned that the house was to be torn down, bought it and presented the doorway to the museum.

Today, it stands on the threshold of a room filled with sherraton and Heppelwhite secretaries and sideboards, mahogany fire screens and a spinet of inlaid woodwork—graceful reminders of the eighteenth century, day of powdered wigs, stiff brocades and lace ruffles, but also of western trails through virgin woods, to sunny clearings where the red man's warwhoop mingled with the sound of falling timber and men built new homes in a new world.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

Regarding Magna Charta Day
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Mr. Edward F. McSweeney, of Boston, recently gave an interview to the press with reference to Magna Charta Day observance, in which he is quoted as charging a plot against our national holidays by the Magna Charta Day Association, though this association only seeks to have this vitally important day in the joint history of the race recognized annually as a commemoration by the seven English-

speaking nations. Mr. McSweeney even further suggests that such a day might eclipse July 4!

May I have sufficient space in your paper to set aside the fears of the chairman of the American History Commission of the Knights of Columbus? There is no intention to make June 15 anything but a day of annual commemoration for all those people in THE SEVEN NATIONS and their dependencies who believe in civil and religious liberty, freedom of thought, speech and press. It will not be a legal holiday, though important business interests have felt that it should be so honored. It will not eclipse July 4, May 30, Thanksgiving Day, though the latter is dangerously duplicated across the line and will

be worth looking into, nor the birth-days of our great leaders. There is not the slightest necessity to "get all hot up" on the subject nor to fear the annexation of the Great Republic to Canada, Newfoundland, nor even to that most delightful of all islands, Nassau, of happy, moist memories.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, whose recent address in London was severely criticized by Mr. McSweeney, is only one of many men of like caliber throughout THE SEVEN NATIONS who are supporting the association. They recognize the need of the English-speaking nations holding together for their own benefit as well as for the peace of the world, especially since the revelations which were uncovered during the war of the conspiracies against our joint interests.

Throughout the Empire, July 4 is observed quietly but generally, and the day is frequently touched upon editorially, and yet no organization of Britishers has considered that this would lead to the downfall of the Empire or the setting aside of the notable workdays that great political organization. So why worry? I cannot enter into any argument with Mr. McSweeney with reference to the relative importance of Magna Charta Day and Independence Day, but may I be permitted to observe that without the former there might never have been the latter. There are many stepping stones in the stately sweep of our liberties through the centuries, one apparently leading on and being vitally necessary to the other. The American Bar Association and all the great writers on constitutional history consider Magna Charta Day as the very basis of the constitutional liberties of our race, their very fountain-head.

Magna Charta Day is the only day to which each of THE SEVEN NATIONS can look back upon in common, and it is therefore very fitting that it be observed as proposed. Leading men by the thousand everywhere throughout the English-speaking nations believe that this annual commemoration is of vital importance not only to our welfare but also to that of the world itself. Before the war was won we had realized the treachery in high places to our ideals, and the powerful forces working secretly against us.

May I point out to Mr. McSweeney that this plan is being fostered by American citizens, that it is not foreign propaganda, and that the enthusiasm in this country for the celebration of this day has overwhelmed the committee.

It is really too bad that the Knights of Columbus should have seen fit to have brought into this very beneficial commemoration the element of religion. It is not a day for Protestants only, nor for the stocks which spring from the British Isles, but for all those men of whatever race, faith and color who believe in the fundamental principles of the governments of THE SEVEN NATIONS, in which we gladly include many of the faith and race of Mr. McSweeney.

The annual recognition of the great charter of our liberties which so greatly helped shape the larger liberties of many other nations should be profoundly antagonistic to the Knights of Columbus will not tend to increase the respect of the American people for the dependability of the histories which this organization proposes to write.

Very sincerely yours,
(Signed) J. W. HAMILTON,
St. Paul, Minnesota, October 1, 1921.

A PICTURE OF RHODESIA

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

I suppose there is no part of the British Empire which appeals more romantically to the imagination of the British people than Rhodesia. Plays, novels and picturesque articles have tried to impress upon the atmosphere of the country associated with the genius and capacity for thinking in continents of Cecil John Rhodes. Evidently this land of gorgeous sunsets has a special faculty for appeal. That arises as much from the hospitable and open-handed nature of the people as from the unusual character of the country; there is something irresistible about these spaces washed by the sun. The dun-colored weld unfolds itself before one's eyes like an endless ribbon.

It is the cattle country as we enter from the Fransvaal, up to Bulawayo and beyond; the country of the warlike Matabele, who, formerly, owed allegiance to the chief Lobengula; and thenceforward, in a northeasterly direction, it is the country of agriculture, of wheat and maize. The difference is important because it marks the two zones of southern Rhodesia and determines, in some sort, the temperament of the natives. The Mashonas, who inhabit the Salisbury district, are far less aggressive in their mental habits than the Matabele, who dominated them as a bellicose people will impose themselves upon a milder race. Today the wars between the two have ceased under the British South Africa Company.

The black populations number 1,000,000 in Northern Rhodesia and three-quarters of that figure in the southern portion, with which we have more particularly to deal. The finest maize grows close to Salisbury on irrigated land, a huge dam having been constructed in the Massey Valley, which is the granary of the territory. Cattle exist in large herds in Matabele land and constitute its chief wealth. The stock is sent southward to the Union or abroad through the Portuguese port of Beira.

Peace is maintained among the different tribes by allowing each to make its own mess arrangements and, if an alien tribesman should cast his shadow over the pot, the contents are very likely to be thrown away. The natives, however, are very adaptable and, being well treated by their masters, are responsive in return. They show a great capacity for learning the white man's trades and handicrafts and practice them in the country far from the eye of the trades unionist.

When the Charter Expires

Mr. Winston Churchill, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has recently interviewed a deputation from Rhodesia on the question of its future constitution. The chartered rule of the British South Africa Company expires in 1924 and what is to take its place? This charter covered everything: the right to exploit minerals, which still exists unimpaired, and the right to administrative functions, which is now coming to an end. "Responsible Government" is the cry of the overwhelming majority of the 33,500 white inhabitants of Southern Rhodesia. But there are difficulties in the way, not the least being the symptoms of a trade depression which will depreciate revenue (for how can we collect customs when there are no imports? or income tax when there is little general trade?) and yet the established charges must remain.

The possibilities of the country cannot be gainsaid and base metals bulk largely in the general prospect. Coal and gold, chrome iron, asbestos, mica and arsenic lurk below ground waiting for industry to work them to the full. Parts of northern Rhodesia, in particular, have never been prospected and they represent a very real wealth. This northern area above the Zambezi is much wilder and less advanced than its southern sister. There are 3000 white people here and they, also, claim emancipation from the company's regime. Both they and their fellow citizens in the south ask with considerable force: "Cannot we manage our own affairs as well as a board of directors sitting in London?" And, doubtless, "the answer is in the affirmative," as they say in the British House of Commons. And yet, as I have just shown, this question now being debated by the brightest wits in Whitehall—and Rhodesia—is complicated by the formidable one of ways and means. Moreover, there is a similarity of products in Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa which gives pause to any project—the most feasible, it may be, in other respects—to join the other provinces south of the Limpopo (the river dividing Rhodesia from the Transvaal).

However one tries, politics will intervene in Rhodesia, and you cannot travel far in this delightful country, irradiated by a constant sun, without feeling that its energetic people are bursting with a desire to develop along new lines of commerce and industry. In this they but imitate the ambitions of the founder of Rhodesia, who dreamed dreams for this great territory which have not yet been realized. It was here in the solitary granite range of the Matopos that Rhodes met the local chiefs in palavers that extended for several weeks. He camped within a short distance of their kraals, going to and fro unarmed and accompanied by a few faithful friends. And this trust and confidence was reciprocated by the chiefs, who finally acceded to all his demands.

The Zimbabwe Ruins

Surely the most fascinating part of Rhodesia—if one excludes the falls—is the Zimbabwe ruins: strange vestiges of a people of advanced civilization. It is certain that the local inhabitants, who are a backward race, could never have designed and built this acropolis, perched on a hill, and the magnificent open-air temple to Egyptian deities. The acropolis is splendidly defended by the most cunning entrances, every advantage being taken of giant bowl-

ders upon the hillside. Evidently, those who built these walls knew the arts of military defense. And the temple is extremely impressive even in its semi-ruined state. Between the outer and the inner walls was a circular passage, without entrance or exit, save at either end. It is supposed that the priests of the cult passed that way, unperceived by the faithful, for the celebration of the mysteries. Obviously, I think, the acropolis was built to defend gold workers, for there is ample evidence that gold was found here. And gold vessels, beautifully fashioned, were left upon the floor of the temple when celebrants and worshippers died. Who were they? Whither did they flee? These are questions which neither historical record nor recent investigation has satisfactorily answered. Some have said that here Solomon obtained the gold for his temple. Rider Haggard has made it the background of an exciting romance in "King Solomon's Mines." But I fear that, both "She" and the Queen of Sheba are equally remote from these stupendous, chevron-patterned walls, which rise to 27 feet and form the outer girdle of this habitation of the mysteries.

But it is not of Old Testament days, or yet of the theories of archaeologists that we would speak, but of the present and future of Rhodesia. It is not so easy to determine what the latter will be. Assuming union with the States of South Africa, then will come the question of how the people, of a proud and distinctive British origin, will support policies, which appeal to the Dutch element in the old Boer republics. There is an ardent desire among Rhodesians to keep their individuality; they cling to the British flag—and, of course, in any combination that may be effected, their particular idiosyncrasies must be considered. That the country will go ahead and will attract a good class of emigrants seems to be highly probable. But that emigrant must not be penniless—for black men do the manual work—and should have a capital of at least £2000 to £3000.

Highland Bagpipes

Most people have heard the playing of that instrument of great antiquity and note, the bagpipe, which in spite of the amount of wind blown into its bag is a reed instrument—fewer of us perhaps have noted its make-up or have known how the sounds proceeding from it are produced, nor about the curious scale from which the notes are taken.

The Greeks and Romans had their bagpipes in ancient times, the Calabrians, Bretons, Germans, Italians, Irish, English, and Scotch have had also and in many instances still have varying types of the same instrument. But the most widely known and used is without doubt the bagpipe of the Highlands of Scotland, whose Celtic name is pìob-màla or cuisean. This latter has pipes of three kinds in use: (1) The blow-pipe for filling the bag with air and which the piper always has to his lips. (2) The chanter or melody-pipe with its bell and seven front finger holes and one at the back for the thumb of the left hand, with a fixed note. This pipe is held below the bag at the end opposite to the blow-pipe. (3) The three drones, two small and one large, thrown over or toward the shoulder. These are jointed pipes, with a bell at the end, and are played by arm pressure against the bag, forcing the air into the drone. They have a fixed note usually tuned to A and give forth that steady basic note that can be heard for miles. The scale of notes for the chanter is an invariable one of nine notes with no half-tones, and when the piper wants to pass from one note to another, he makes constant use of a number of small notes between—some adept pipers managing from nine to eleven of these, quickly played notes to accomplish the proper effect.

Then the children having their baths of a Saturday night in the great farm kitchen in the "Farmer's Boy," with the round earthenware bowl on the tiled floor and the herbs and fitches of bacon hung from the roof; how true it is to the life of the time; the whole of this story book indeed might be taken to illustrate a chapter on Farm Life in the Eighteenth Century, just as "Come Lassies and Lads" illustrates Goldsmith's Sweet Auburn and its happy life before it became the Deserted Village. The dogs, the children, the rustic lovers, the very cocks and hens are characters as true as the most solemn page of history.

That curious sense of kinship with the eighteenth century, that turning toward it which is visible at once in the literature and the architecture of the present, which contrasts so curiously with the apathy, if not dislike, shown by the nineteenth century to its predecessor, may be in a measure due to the familiar pages of Randolph Caldecott, who has shown its houses and people, its riding, its pastimes and its children with a humor and sympathy achieved by no other English artist save Hugh Thomson. And Caldecott is known in infancy, which Thomson is not, and has formed the taste of English girls and boys for 40 years.

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PRESS MUST RAISE ITS MORAL LEVEL

Journalistic Standards Discussed at World Congress—Recommendations on Sensationalism, Cooperation and Training

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. HONOLULU, Hawaii—Closely cooperation between the associations of the world for elimination of the so-called yellow press was urged at the second business session of the Press Congress of the World here yesterday morning by one of the speakers, Thales Coutsopoulos of Greece. Speaking of sensationalism, he told of "the evil papers do in endeavoring to obtain circulation or secure a dishonest profit," and continued: "My view is that the only hope of diminishing this evil influence can come from the press itself. A rich man with a chain of newspapers can do what he pleases," he declared.

K. Sugimura of Tokyo, Japan, read a paper relating to news values and the nature of stories having the greatest appeal to the news-reading public. W. D. Hornaday, a teaching journalist from Texas, read a paper on journalistic education, pointing out the necessity of college training in newspaper work, and the fact that newspaper executives were coming more and more to look upon college training as essential to the best work.

Ludwig Saxe of Norway spoke on the need of truth in journalism. Walter Williams, it is understood, will be re-elected president, and is expected to accept if the unanimous endorsement of the nominating committee is given.

The delegates to the convention returned to Honolulu yesterday morning after five days' visit to the islands of Hawaii and Maui, where they had seen the natural attractions and had witnessed a typical native entertainment with chorus and a feast.

Value of True News

Editor Dwells on Part of Papers in Eliminating Race Prejudice

HONOLULU, Hawaii—A plea for open sessions at the forthcoming Washington Conference on Limitation of Armaments and on the Pacific and Far East Problems was made here yesterday by Gregorio Nivea, editor of the Philippines Review of Manila, representing the Philippine press and Government before the Press Congress of the World.

"The Pacific is making colossal strides forward," he said. "Its dot-like central islands seem to house the spark to set the world again afire. The forebodings of war would seem to accumulate on the Pacific, and, if unprevented, I am afraid the next most stupendous of all wars will be here. It is here that we may put to actual test the resistive power of races against that great crime to humanity called 'race prejudice.'"

The value of true news and high journalistic standards as a means of attaining international understanding and assuring the world of peace was discussed before the congress yesterday by Ludwig Saxe, secretary of the Norwegian Press Association. "The moral level of the press must be raised higher than ever for the work of uplifting and enlightening humanity," said Mr. Saxe. "It has been given us to have a splendid opportunity to serve our fellow men. Our duty is to serve them well. We cannot in a short while change the entire press system, with its power depending upon advertising and public taste, but we can strengthen our claims to our own respect for truth."

K. Sugimura of the Asahi Shimbun of Tokyo discussed the various bases of news value in logic, sociology and psychology, and declared: "Of all news stories those small stories repeating life appeal most strongly to the public and have the greatest news value."

William Southern Jr. of the Independence Examiner, Missouri, invited the congress to hold its next meeting in St. Louis. Another invitation was received from Spain.

The measure of success obtained in the teaching of newspaper workers in schools of journalism, and methods best suited for such instruction, were discussed today by W. D. Hornaday of the School of Journalism of the University of Texas.

"So far as managing editors are concerned," said Mr. Hornaday, "it is plain that education for journalism has received at least fairly general favorable recognition."

"One of the obstacles in the way of advancement of journalism teaching in many colleges is the lack of financial support for adequate facilities for publication of a modern daily."

"Another thing is the hostile attitude toward such instruction and toward even newspapers themselves by some professors in the cultural and classical departments of these institutions. This does not work for the progress of the journalism student, especially where he is taught on the one hand that modern journalism stands for the highest ideals and ethics, and on the other hand by an instructor in another department that the press of the United States is corrupt, that news is distorted, and that journalism is a profession decent men cannot follow."

"Twenty to forty years ago was the era of newspaper fakes. Such a thing as ethics in journalism was not given a thought, and even the more conservative newspapers indulged more or less in this orgy of sensationalism."

"About this time, due to the general unionizing of newspaper workmen, the supply of reporters ceased to

come from the printing office and the demand for college-trained men as reporters began."

Herbert L. Bridgman, business manager of The Brooklyn Standard Union, told the congress that he believed the newspaper of tomorrow would be smaller than those of the present. On that point he asked: "Why, in blind competition to print everything which everybody wants, print so much that nobody wants?" He expressed the opinion that the size of the newspaper would resolve itself largely into a commercial and mechanical problem, saying: "If the space can be sold for more than it costs it will be. Otherwise curtailment will follow, depending upon the price of newspaper, labor and other materials of production."

Smaller Papers Needed
"Whatever may happen, it is my belief that if they were smaller they would be better, though this thing must not be pressed to the vanishing point. But how many features, supplements, insets, juniors and other appendages can be discarded with resignation and advantage?"

Mr. Bridgman said he would not admit that the newspapers have lost their power nor outlived their influence even though the era of personal journalism of which Greeley, Bennett and Raymond were the "signal lights" had passed.

"As to the advertising rates, those of the newspapers of tomorrow will be higher than those of today and they ought to be. Not only will the service be more valuable in respect to quantity, but its quality and prestige will be sensibly advanced."

"That the newspaper of tomorrow will be the great educator of the people of the whole world seems inevitable and yet we may go too far in organization and impersonalism."

The thought that "this metropolis of the cross-roads of the Pacific may become another Hague Tribunal Trial, triumphant in unifying the nations," was expressed by Joe Mitchell Chapple, editor of the National Magazine of Boston.

Mr. Chapple likened the editor's chair to the crow's nest of a ship.

"There have been men in the crow's nest who served as freebooters. The editorial crow's nest cannot be fouled with its ambition and lust of power if the happiness of the world is to be attained."

"The American press has ever taken cognizance of the doings of the humblest individual. A nation of one hundred million humans, distinct as individuals in some way, at some time, come within personal survey of the editor's 'crow's nest.' Newspapers are, in fact, the people. They constitute the very soul of our body politic."

EMERGENCY TARIFF EXTENDED BY HOUSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—To provide protection for American industries, particularly for the agricultural sections of the country, until the Senate acts on permanent tariff legislation, the House of Representatives late yesterday authorized extension of the emergency tariff rates until February 1, 1922. Expiration of the existing rates on November 27 makes similar action by the Senate necessary.

Democratic leaders heaped abuse upon the tariff program of the Administration during debate on the resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 197 to 74.

Passage of the resolution paves the way for action in the House on the Administration's foreign debt funding bill, which will be taken up tomorrow.

As agreed upon by the Ways and Means Committee and introduced yesterday, the bill prevents cancellation of the foreign debt, or any part of it, or of the interest accrued or running. Authority for negotiating the liquidation of the debt is vested in a commission of five members, of whom the Secretary of the Treasury shall be chairman. The bill will be reported favorably at a meeting of the committee today.

BALTIMORE AID FOR UNEMPLOYED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Baltimore News Office. BALTIMORE, Maryland—Every household as well as every business man in the community is being urged by the City Employment Bureau to cooperate to the extent of his ability with the campaign which the bureau has undertaken to offset unemployment in Baltimore the coming winter.

A canvas has been undertaken by representatives of the bureau. Every place of business will be visited, and householders are being asked to have any necessary repairs made now so as to give work to laboring men. A "clean-up" day is being arranged for

POSTAL TREATIES FOR PAN-AMERICA

New Agreements, If Ratified, Will Provide One Uniform Simple System Instead of the 19 That Are Now in Force

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Two postal treaties in which the United States is greatly interested were negotiated at the recent Pan-American Congress held at Buenos Aires, reports on which have been made to the Postmaster-General by the two delegates from the United States, O. K. Davis, secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, and Edwin Sands, superintendent of the division of foreign mails.

One of the treaties deals with letters, postal cards, printed matter of all kinds, commercial papers and samples. The other relates to the parcels post. They must be ratified in the various countries, and when ratified will abrogate all former conventions made with the Pan-American countries. They are to go into effect on January 1, 1923, but countries which have ratified them before that date may put them into effect among themselves at once.

In the United States, ratification is effected under the law by the signature to the treaty by the Postmaster-General and its approval by the President.

A Five-Cent Limit

The first treaty established a fundamental idea, the right of each country to put into effect in its international service either its domestic rates or such other rates as it may see fit. But there is a very significant limitation on this right. This is that the Pan-American rate can never be more than one-half as much as the maximum rate established by the Universal Postal Convention. Inasmuch as the Universal Postal Convention has established the rate of 10 cents on letters, effective January 1, 1922, the ratification of this Pan-American treaty means that in the United States service with all of the other Pan-American countries the rate cannot be more than 5 cents on letters. At the same time, the United States has the right to put its domestic rates into effect in its Pan-American service as soon after the ratification of the treaty as it sees fit to do so.

The parcels post treaty represents a distinct advance in postal relations with all the other American republics by providing one uniform simple system for all Pan-American countries in place of the 19 separate and varying systems now in force between the United States and the other Pan-American countries.

A great deal of difficulty has been encountered in sending parcels post from the United States to some of the Central and South American countries. The chief difficulty has been that there were so many different charges and the amount of charges collected from the addressees of parcels in those countries.

Charges Are Consolidated

The parcels post treaty signed by the United States representatives at Buenos Aires seeks to avoid these difficulties by consolidating all the charges, except customs duties, that may be collected from the addressee of parcels and limiting the consolidated charge to 10 cents in gold. Customs duties must of course be paid by the addressee according to the tariff law of the country of destination. No postal congress would have authority to change that situation.

The report of the delegates states that: "The two conventions, principal and parcels post, which are the chief work of the Buenos Aires congress, are a concrete evidence of the desire of the 19 American republics there represented to bring about a closer cooperation among themselves and to improve their commercial relations through a systematized simplification and improvement of their postal services."

TRAFFIC LEAGUE FOR RAILWAY WAGE CUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office. SAN FRANCISCO, California—A resolution demanding that the executives of all the railroads operating in the United States make a simultaneous readjustment of wages and rates, as the only means of bringing transportation costs back to normal, has been adopted by the National Industrial

Traffic League, according to Seth Mann, vice-president of that league for the Pacific Coast.

The three conditions essential to the restoration of normal conditions, as set forth by the executive committee of the National Industrial Traffic League, are as follows:

First: Recognition of the fact that efficient and economical operation of the railroads depends primarily on the payment of wages by railroads no higher than prevail in other lines of industry for similar work.

Second: A general reduction in freight rates equal at least to the decrease in operating expenses brought by readjustment of wages on a just and equitable basis.

Third: That the carriers should immediately proceed to readjust both wages and rates so that such reductions may take effect simultaneously.

PARLIAMENTARY SESSION REOPENS

British House of Commons Will Devote Short Session to Dealing With Unemployment

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—On the resumption of Parliament today, when the Speaker took the chair there was a large attendance in the House of Commons, every seat being occupied. Notwithstanding the Irish truce, the public are still excluded from the gallery, but later in the proceedings the Speaker announced in reply to a question that it would be open to the public next Monday.

Austen Chamberlain announced that the government is introducing four bills arising out of unemployment, consequently the Prime Minister's statement of the government's policy, which was expected today, will not be made till tomorrow. It is understood that these bills will deal with export credits, state assistance for local bodies, monetary relief, including a 2d. levy, and rates equalization.

Mr. Chamberlain, continuing, stated that the business of the session was not, and could not be connected with Ireland. The government desired to carry these four bills expeditiously and he hoped the House would be able to rise in a fortnight.

After question time, the new member elected during the recess took the oath and their seats. They were Mr. Jones, Caerphilly; Brigadier-General J. S. Nicholson, Westminster; Sir Philip Dawson, Lewisham; R. H. Davies, Westhoughton, and Mrs. Wintingham for Louth. Mrs. Wintingham received the loudest cheers and was introduced by Herbert Asquith and Sir Donald MacLean.

After signing the roll, and being introduced to the Speaker she passed out of the House behind the Speaker's chair.

Mr. Chamberlain then moved a resolution appropriating the remainder of the session to government business. Whereupon Captain Charles Craig said he had been asked by the Prime Minister and Government of Ulster to press for a day for a discussion of the delay in transferring certain departments to that government, and would this resolution, he inquired, preclude that day being granted. To which the Speaker answered in the negative.

SENATOR KNOX'S SUCCESSOR NAMED

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—Governor Sproul has announced the appointment of William E. Crow, of Uniontown, state Senator, as a United States Senator to succeed Philander C. Knox.

The Governor says Senator Crow will take his seat in the Senate just as soon as his commission can be prepared.

Mr. Crow is a lawyer, and has been a member of the state Senate since 1907. He has been chairman of the Republican State Committee since 1913. He was engaged in newspaper work for three years and became a member of the bar in 1895.

STABILIZING OF COAL PRICE ASKED

President Harding, in Letter to American Mining Congress, Seeks Means of Reducing Fuel Costs to the Consumer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois—Can your congress devise or recommend any measures that would aid in reducing the cost of coal to the consumer, is, in substance, the question asked by President Harding in a message to the American Mining Congress, in session here.

When the President's letter was read at the opening of the national exposition of mines yesterday, J. F. Callbreath, secretary of the congress, announced that the communication would be considered a mandate and be made the basis of the work of the convention.

"Realizing the unfortunate estate," said President Harding, "into which the mining industry has come, along with so many others, in the period of depression following the war, I regard as especially important the effort of your congress to bring about an early improvement."

"I cannot forbear to suggest that your congress must perform a useful service in connection with the improvement of conditions in coal mining. A widely variable demand makes the program of production difficult, especially when it involves an overload of the transportation system at a time when that system is least able to bear it."

"With both labor and facilities lying idle for substantially half of each year, the costs of coal are bound to be unsatisfactory to the consumer. Is there no way of regulating the demand so as to distribute it more uniformly over the 12 months? Is it not possible to provide storage reservoirs which will enable the large consumers and large producers to accommodate their conditions to the need for a more constant rate of production?"

"I feel that these questions may, with particular propriety, be addressed to your organization. Adequate improvement can hardly be expected in the coal mining industry until the army of workmen and the vast capital engaged in it find constant employment."

"I would be glad, indeed, if your deliberations might produce some suggestions of practical value in dealing with this difficult problem."

Coal Men Against Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. BALTIMORE, Maryland—Municipal action to bring down the price of coal has been urged by Robert F. Leach, state's attorney, in a letter to Mayor Broening. Mr. Leach has pointed out that nothing less than municipal competition will induce the retailers to break the existing extortionate prices. Although the city charter forbids competition on the part of the city with retail dealers in any line of commerce or industry, such competition would probably be permitted if it were believed to be necessary to relieve suffering on the part of the public.

"We believe federal regulation of the coal industry is an absolute failure," said Roderick Stephens of New York, president of the association.

"It has failed to reduce the cost of doing business, and also to reduce the cost of the commodity to the public. Our association will demand to be

heard by Congress and many prominent retailers of coal will testify to the conservative operation of our business. It is a fact that the average profit on coal for the retailer in this country is less than 50 cents a ton. Senator Kenyon's charges of profiteering are based on misinformation."

DEVELOPMENT FROM WATERPOWER ACT

Secretary of War Tells of Effectiveness of Measure in Furthering Industry and Utilizing the Country's Natural Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The development of the water power of the United States in such a way as to safeguard the interests of the public and to conserve the resources of the country, at the same time making use of the forces that would otherwise be waste, and likewise to promote new enterprises and to increase efficiency, is a problem that has engaged the attention of public officials for a long time. Only after repeated efforts was a bill passed which met these conditions approximately. This went into effect about 16 months ago.

The conditions under which the Federal Power Commission created by the law had to work were unfavorable to rapid achievement. The machinery provided was inadequate for dealing with the problem on a large scale and at any rate it was so large and attended with such important considerations that the commission could proceed with it only after deliberate and careful study. The Secretary of War, who is chairman of the Federal Power Commission, yesterday issued the following résumé of the work that has been done.

Act Already Tested
"Sufficient time has elapsed since the passage of the federal water-power act of June 10, 1920, to give indication of the effectiveness of the act in bringing about the development of water power. Since March 1, 1921, the commission has authorized the issuance of 30 licenses involving 1,269,000 horsepower and 24 preliminary permits involving 1,280,000 horsepower, a total of 2,549,000, or as much as the aggregate of all applications approved by the several executive parties during the 15 years preceding June, 1920. Although handicapped by its lack of authority of employing personnel, it has already taken final action upon one-third of the applications filed."

"Several of the applications approved under the act involve projects for the construction of which specific congressional authority was sought for many years, but never obtained. Notable among these are projects on the Niagara, on the Connecticut River at Enfield Rapids, and on the Coosa River in Alabama. Notwithstanding the industrial depression and the uncertain financial situation, projects aggregating 1,277,000 horsepower and an investment of approximately \$100,000,000 are already under construction in New York, Alabama, Wisconsin, Oregon and California."

"Up to October 8, 1921, there have been filed with the commission 256 applications involving over 16,000,000 horsepower, of which about 10,500,000

horsepower is primary power and 5,500,000 secondary power. The great majority of these applications contemplate the development and sale of power as public utilities."

Census Bureau Reports

The reports of the Bureau of the Census for 1917 showed an aggregate water power development in the United States in that year of about 7,000,000 horsepower. The total today is probably between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 horsepower, or approximately one-half the amount represented by the applications before the commission. In 1917 there were only 253 water power stations of a capacity in excess of 1000 horsepower engaged in the public utility service, with an aggregate capacity of 4,000,000 horsepower. The average investment in plant and equipment of these stations was \$240 per horsepower. If the average investment required in the projects before the commission is only one-half as much, an expenditure of \$2,000,000,000 will be involved. The collateral expenditures for distribution systems, for customers' installation, and in accessory industries will be several times greater."

"The country could not, of course, absorb at once all the power represented by the applications before the commission and there are doubtless many applications which will never be carried to completion. It is the belief, however, that the greater part of the horsepower involved will eventually be constructed. With legislation which has removed the restrictions hitherto existing, with improved industrial and financial conditions, with the development of new industries, with railroad electrification, and with the gradual displacement of steam power by water power, it is reasonable to expect, in the near future, an activity in water power development hitherto unknown."

COOPERATIVE SALES SURPASS ESTIMATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois—It was revealed here yesterday that the Cooperative Society of America, now in the hands of receivers, has sold beneficial interests amounting to \$28,332,000. The highest figures previously mentioned officially was \$14,000,000. It was claimed yesterday during an examination conducted by Julius Moses, attorney for the receiver, that the society has assets of \$22,000,000, which includes \$11,000,000 in accounts receivable.

Investigators for C. F. Cline, United States District Attorney, started work yesterday on an examination of the acts of Harrison Parker and other trustees of the society, with the object of presenting evidence to the federal grand jury for criminal indictments. This move was made, it was announced, at the request of Judge A. E. Evans of the United States District Court, in reference to false statements which Harrison Parker admitted he had made to the receivers.

It will also be determined by the federal investigators whether the society has been using the mails to defraud in connection with the sale of beneficial interests or in the offer of free insurance policies to members, which, it developed in court, were free only for the first year. Commissions amounting to \$5,000,000 were paid to salesmen; it was brought out by Attorney Moses. Only \$1,597,000 of liabilities were admitted. The bulk of this item are notes payable, it is said.

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13-piece Madeira luncheon sets, exquisitely hand-embroidered in lovely patterns. A very useful and practical set. Priced advantageously low at \$8.75 set.

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Madras boudoir cases in embroidered designs of uncommon charm. They are in size 12 x 16 inches. Priced unusually low, \$2 each.

Scalloped Satin Marseilles Bedspreads with Bolster Cover to Match. Size 86 x 96 Inches, Priced \$8 Set.

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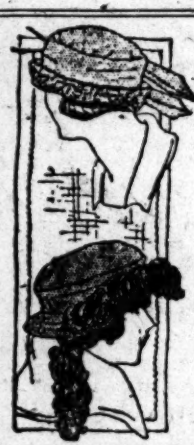
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There are hats fashioned from combination of duvetyne and baby lamb, duvetyne and fur, velvet and fur, duvetyne and velvet and embroidered duvetyne.

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RECORD GIVEN UP IN BARMORE CASE

Chicago Health Commissioner
Decides to Offer No More
Testimony at Hearing Before
Supreme Court Proceedings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—With Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner of this city, abandoning what was regarded as his strongest defense, the record in the appeal of Mrs. Jennie Barmore, alleged "typhoid carrier," is ready for the Supreme Court of Illinois, in Springfield.

In question is the claim of Dr. Robertson to despotic power, even exceeding police power, over any citizen in this city whom he chooses to label "carrier." This power, it is charged, has been applied to Mrs. Barmore on mere suspicion. She disputed the extent of his authority, but lost the decision in the Superior Court of Cook County.

One hearing for the record of the Supreme Court was held by S. S. Pollock, master in chancery here. The attorney for the health department asked for another hearing in order to call several doctors to testify. When the time for the second hearing arrived, the health department notified G. A. Popham, attorney for Mrs. Barmore, that it had been decided to offer no more testimony.

Thus the case goes to the Supreme Court, according to Mr. Popham, "without one scintilla of testimony" that Mrs. Barmore ever gave typhoid fever to anyone. Mrs. Barmore and her grown son, David, both denied that she had ever suffered from typhoid or given it to anyone.

"Apparently the Health Department," said Mrs. Lora C. Little, secretary of the American Medical Liberty League, which has been aiding in the legal battle for Mrs. Barmore's freedom, "found that it could not get any doctor to testify to the commissioner's advantage, so they have abandoned their defense."

"We have been fighting for Mrs. Barmore because her case is fundamental. It affects every citizen in this city, and also every citizen in the State. If Dr. Robertson is upheld in what he has done to Mrs. Barmore, then no one of us is safe. In fighting her battle, we figure we are fighting our own by proxy."

NEBRASKANS PLAN THIRD STATE PARTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

LINCOLN, Nebraska.—A third party, state-wide in scope and with lower taxes and reduced cost of living for a platform, is to be launched in Nebraska. Judge Arthur G. Wray, candidate last year of the Nonpartisan League's organized forces for Governor, in a statement yesterday, said he will not, as has been planned, enter either of the old party primary lists. Instead, he will head a movement for a new party, with lower taxes as its main platform plank and pledged to specific reforms, both electoral and economic in character.

Progressives of all parties will be asked to join. Because of the low prices for farm products, high prices for necessities of life, and largely increased taxes, state taxes having quadrupled in 10 years, a real political revolution is in the making in Nebraska, it is said.

Judge Wray said that both old parties are bankrupt in effectiveness and are in the hands of reactionaries. A nomination won at either party primary would merely cement the opposition of progressives, and he prefers a policy that he believes will permit progressives to get together while dividing the opposition into the two old party camps.

CLOSING OF INQUIRY INTO KU KLUX KLAN

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—After a 10-minute session behind closed doors, the House of Representatives Rules Committee voted unanimously on Monday not to call any more witnesses, certainly at this time, in connection with the proposed investigation of the Ku Klux Klan.

Announcement of the committee's action was made by chairman Campbell, and while the chairman and members refused later to make any comment beyond the bare statement as to witnesses, it is expected that an adverse report will be submitted to the House on a number of resolutions providing for an investigation. Final action, however, will not be taken until several absent members return to Washington, but House members accepted it as settled that they were done with the Ku Klux matters, unless the Department of Justice, conducting an inquiry of its own, comes forward with unexpected evidence.

GERMANY'S ACTION ON CURRENCY DOUBTFUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Whether Germany is considering action to remedy the present situation arising from the depreciation of the mark is unknown at the present to the financiers of any other country in the world," said Francis H. Sisson, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "Under the present circumstances, we cannot question her motives and we must therefore simply await any action her government may adopt as its policy. We know that the depressing element is Germany's apparent inability to meet her reparation payments on

the present basis. Of course we regard the continued issuance of currency as a contributing cause, but from the German point of view this has its advantages in enabling domestic trade to increase its extensions, buying its home products and labor at a lower rate. But it is equally harmful in regard to external purchases, forcing the gold of the country, and requiring an adjustment of values of which no one can estimate the end.

"In any settlement of this question, therefore, the reparations situation is the primary concern, and this chiefly concerns the powers that are to receive the reparations payments. France, Italy, Belgium, and Great Britain. Of course, the situation is critical and anywhere in the world where there is a gathering of representatives of finance, discussions of this situation cannot be avoided, but I do not think any conference at Washington could be effective so long as this situation exists. There is nothing that those men could do."

SHEEP GLAND DIET IN CHICAGO SCHOOLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Subnormal children in Chicago public schools will be fed on a diet of sheep glands, according to a statement made by Dr. Frank G. Bruner, director of the special schools department of the Board of Education. The glands, it is said, will be prepared in the school kitchens, and special report blanks will be used to tabulate the progress of the treatment. Children affected by cretinism, a condition in which the secretions of the thyroid glands are under par, will be given the gland diet, while other diseases will be treated in various other ways, possibly as original.

In addition to examination of the physical and mental condition of the pupils, nurses will visit the various homes to inquire into the history of family diseases. Consent of the parents will be necessary, however, before Dr. Bruner can succeed in his announced purpose of "putting new brains into the heads of subnormal children through the exclusive use of a sheep gland diet." Dr. Allen J. H. Ruby of a Chicago sanitarium and Dr. A. S. Hirschfeld of the Board of Health will act with Dr. Bruner on the committee in charge of the investigations and treatments.

RIVER CARRIERS WIN DECISION ON RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SACRAMENTO, California.—A decision of far-reaching importance to producers of vegetables, cereal crops, hay and fruits was rendered here by the California State Railroad Commission, when it decided that present general freight rates imposed by the common carriers on the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers are not exorbitant. The hearing was held on complaint of the Solano County Farm Bureau, demanding reductions, specifically on grain, hay, potato and onion rates.

Though the present rates were upheld as reasonable, the railroad commission reserved decision on the justice of the farm bureau's demand for reduction in the rates on the specific commodities named. The commission also advised the common carriers that it would be good business judgment to make a voluntary reduction of 20 per cent in their rates to meet motor truck and rail competition, which, these carriers admitted, is making serious inroads into the volume of traffic offered them.

SCHOOL CONTRACTS DENOUNCED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Blatant charging "exploitation" and resultant destruction of former service men placed in some commercial schools for vocational training, the director of the Veterans Bureau announced yesterday the cancellation of more than a score of contracts with schools in various parts of the country. Addressing the first meeting of the district managers of the bureau, Mr. Forbes declared that contracts with these schools showed business laxity and, while not primarily wrong, were "almighty careless."

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY OPENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

SAN DIEGO, California.—An elaborate public reception marked the recent opening of the new memorial library building at La Jolla, which was constructed at a cost of more than \$42,000. The library is a one-story building of Spanish type and contains spacious rooms for books, a large reading room, children's room and an extensive art room which will be used for various exhibitions of paintings by local artists.

OREGON LIMESTONE SHIPPED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

PORTLAND, Oregon.—With the exception of Portland, the town of Gold Hill on the Rogue River is the heaviest shipper of limestone in this State. The limestone industry, like the gold-mining industry in that region, was totally suspended with the opening of the war, giving way to the mining of copper, chrome, manganese, quicksilver, platinum and other war metals. The suspension of hostilities, however, brought back the activity.

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MAINE GOVERNOR HITS VIVISECTION

State Executive Declares That a
Civilized Nation Will Not
Indefinitely Allow This Ter-
rible Practice to Continue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

AUGUSTA, Maine.—"I am unalterably opposed to vivisection," says Gov. Percival P. Baxter, in reply to a letter from Ernest Harold Baynes, lecturer and naturalist, asking him to reconsider his position on the question. "I hope," says the Governor, "that in your lectures which you are to give you will include my name among those opposed to what I consider a great wrong. Do not spare me in any way, for I desire your audiences to know just how I stand."

"I regret that you are planning to take the field in support of vivisection, but on the whole perhaps it is best for you to do so, for I believe that the more the subject is discussed and the more information people have in regard to it, the sooner it will be abolished. A civilized nation will not indefinitely allow this terrible practice to continue."

Governor Baxter quotes the Hon. Stephen Coleridge, English artist and author, in expressing his position on the question and asks the lecturer to read the latter's "A Spiritual Appeal," if he is willing to tell his audiences the reasons for his opposition to vivisection. It says:

"I desire to say a word to my fellow-countrymen on the eve of the struggle in Parliament to free dogs from vivisection."

"Let us concede to our opponents their highest claims: let us admit that by their vivisections of dogs they may indeed alleviate human pains, and even perhaps prolong human life; our answer is simply this: What man, fit to be named among the clean and decent, let alone the noble and courageous, would willingly and consciously gain alleviation of pain, or even life itself, by the pitiless torture of the dog that loves and trusts him?"

"Who will confute us in this before the conscience of mankind? Is the ladder to a better world to be climbed on rungs of animal torment?"

"Never was a simpler issue. On one side are promises entirely carnal and physical. We need not discuss whether these promises be false or true; they touch nothing but the human body, its flesh and its bone, its trunk and its stomach."

"On the other side are ranged the heart and conscience and soul and the whole spiritual well-being of men."

"The appeal is to fear and selfishness on one side, and to the glory of the spirit of mercy and pitifulness that is at the core of Christianity on the other."

"The way of cruelty can never be the path of human progress upward; loving-kindness will open the door of Heaven better than physiology. A man cannot occupy himself with torture in the day and kneel down at night and pray, 'Lord, Thy kingdom come.'"

"Therefore we say that at whatever cost—nay, without counting the cost—this awful thing must stop."

"In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, we fight this cause, and the whole world shall not put us down."

NEED OF ARMENIAN AID IN ASIA MINOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A plea for the Armenians is contained in the following letter from Viscount Bryce to Charles Vickrey, general secretary of the Near East Relief, made public yesterday by the relief organization:

"The Armenian people represent the most industrious, intelligent, and generally progressive element in western Asia. They have been educated by Armenian colleges and schools, and have appropriated the excellent teachings given them. The Armenians were not only the most industrious cultivators, but the best hand craftsmen in the countries where they dwell, superior in intelligence and diligence to the Moslem people. The destruction of half the whole nation by Turks in the horrible

massacre first perpetrated by Abdul Hamid in 1895, and in the still more frightful massacres which took place in 1915, has been a terrible blow to the civilization of Asia Minor and the surrounding countries; and the best chance of restoring prosperity to these countries lies in saving what remains of the Armenian population. There are still hundreds of thousands of children surviving, and to save these survivors that they may grow up would be to render a real service and a permanent service to regions that have long suffered from the blight of a barbarous tyranny."

NO PROBLEMS FOR DANISH MINISTER

Only Friendship Exists Between
Two Countries, Says John
Prince, Newly Chosen Envoy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—There are no problems at present in the relations between Denmark and the United States, so that the chief duty of America's diplomatic representative in Denmark is to advance the present friendly feeling and good will between the two countries, according to Prof. John Dymally, Prince, professor of Slavonic languages at Columbia University, and recently appointed United States Minister to Denmark.

"So far as I can see, it is case of keeping the diplomatic stream flowing smoothly, which ought not to be a difficult thing in the face of the friendship which the people of Denmark show toward the Americans, and which the Americans feel equally."

"I am sure, toward them," said Professor Prince, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Professor Prince speaks the various Scandinavian languages and has long been deeply interested in Scandinavian affairs. Although his appointment continues the scholar tradition in American diplomacy, Professor Prince has had much experience in administrative and legislative affairs, as well. For the past four years he has been at the head of the New Jersey State Civil Service Commission, which, he explained, had been interested in making a teaching body as well as a mere examining board.

He has also been a member of the New Jersey Assembly, of which he was made Speaker. Later he was elected to the Senate of that State and became its president, by virtue of which he acted as Governor during the absence of Gov. Woodrow Wilson on his presidential campaign.

"It is difficult for me to talk at this time of the work that I am about to take up," said Professor Prince. "I am much pleased with the appointment, for I have always loved the Scandinavian countries. Their languages, the general tone of their attitudes toward public politics and their internal affairs have always appealed to me strongly. I spent my last two years in college studying those languages under Prof. Hjalmar Hjorth Boyesen. And Copenhagen is a post at which all kinds of difficult and unexpected situations may arise at any moment of which Americans should be thoroughly cognizant, since Copenhagen is a recognized center of European political activity. Also it is near Russia, and I am hoping that while I am there I may be able to get some sidelights on Russian affairs, in which I am greatly interested."

"As for the academic or scholastic side of it, I am hoping to further an exchange of professors between the University of Copenhagen and Columbia University, also other universities throughout the United States. I hope to visit Iceland and I should like to establish some connection between the University of Iceland and our American institutions. I shall welcome the opportunity of becoming better acquainted with Denmark, and with its literature and general civilization and culture. Also I hope to familiarize myself with the nine or ten dialects of its language."

"I understand that, as in this country, there is a great deal of unemployment in Denmark, which I hope to see lessened. There is an astonishingly large trade between the United States and Denmark, and I mean to do all in my power to interest Americans in Denmark and the Danish people in the United States."

Professor Prince expects to sail about November 1 for his new post.

FACTS JUGGLED BY LIQUOR INTERESTS

Increase in Drunkenness Cases
Over the First Year of Pro-
hibition Analyzed by Official
of the Anti-Saloon League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Efforts of anti-prohibition interests to exaggerate every condition reflecting upon the success of the Eighteenth Amendment are at present being directed toward the increased number of arrests for drunkenness which are being reported by some of the large cities of the United States and which the liquor influences present in such a manner as to give an impression that conditions are worse than they were under a liquor regime.

In Boston, for the year ending September 30, 1921, the arrests for drunkenness mounted to 30,137, a gain of 10,323 or 52 per cent over the first year of prohibition. For the year ending September 30, 1920, approximately nine months of which was under the present prohibition law and three months under wartime prohibition, the arrests dropped 19,814 or 62.8 per cent below the average for the preceding 11 years. And yet despite the gain in the arrests of last year the number was approximately 40,000 less than in the year ending September 30, 1917, the last year of the saloon.

"Opponents of prohibition," says Boyd P. Doty, counsel for the New England district of the Anti-Saloon League, "have seized upon the violations of the law apparent to the observer familiar with conditions a year ago, as indicating that prohibition is a failure; and rush to the general conclusion which they freely and broadly state, that the general public does not want prohibition enforced and argue therefrom that the law cannot be enforced, and that it should be repealed."

"There are several reasons for the rapid increase in the number of arrests which do not necessarily concern the validity, popularity, or effectiveness of the prohibition law in any particular; first, immediately upon the adoption of prohibition in any given territory to which Boston and Massachusetts are no exceptions, the first year after the adoption of prohibition has usually found the lawless element disorganized and unprepared to meet the new situation. Those who have been engaged in the business of selling intoxicating liquors under licenses have not yet become accustomed to the new situation. All the old lines of liquor traffic are broken up, and it takes time for those who would deal in the illicit and outlawed liquor to develop plans for the evading of the law."

"In a year, however, those who are bent upon brushing aside the liquor law because they interfere with their source of income, have had a chance to measure the officers, to spy out the land, and establish their connections with the sources of illegal liquor supply and before a year passes by, there is usually an increase in the amount of liquor illicitly manufactured, transported, and sold. As a natural consequence, there are evident increases in the results from such sales. A second and equally important reason, is that so many people interested in the temperance cause and enthusiastic during the campaign for prohibition have been lulled into a false sense of security by the mere adoption of the law or constitutional amendment, and immediately close their eyes to the important enforcement problems which experience shows are bound to develop."

"The only trouble is public sentiment is not awake. Officers become

derelict and the courts indifferent to the fate of the law. This is not the spirit of the man who said, 'They shall not pass.' Another reason not to be overlooked is that under the prohibitive regime people do not tolerate the use of liquor by those who are on the streets, and the police force naturally are more watchful and pick up more men on the charges of drunkenness than they did in the days of the saloon, and they are not merely placed upon the police blotter or ordered fined, but the charges of drunkenness are directly preferred, the cases prosecuted and the defendants convicted or acquitted, with the result that the record for the arrests for drunkenness is thereby increased, as compared with the actual number of drunks upon the streets in pre-prohibition days.

"The increasing number of arrests is alarming only to the extent that it indicates the lack of patriotism, allegiance to the Constitution and the laws, and the support of officers who are trying to do their duty. The prohibition law is no exception to the general rule that a law will not enforce itself. To be effective, a law must have behind it an active public sentiment, a sentiment that those charged with the enforcement of the law will be conscious of and a sentiment with which the courts will be in constant sympathy."

"It is to be borne in mind that this is a government of the people, by the people, and for the people. Too many otherwise good citizens, enjoying the blessings of our American form of government, place all the emphasis on the last one of this political trinity, and think of it from the purely selfish standpoint that the government exists for their benefit, and do not take into account that when Abraham Lincoln made this memorable statement he gave twice as much emphasis to the source and authority of government as he did to the purpose of it."

APPEARANCE OF GOLD COINS FORECAST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The Department of the Treasury is soon to try the experiment of returning to circulation a large number of gold coins, taken up some three years ago when federal reserve bank notes were given all banks in exchange for them, according to D. R. Crissinger, Comptroller of the Currency, who is in San Francisco, on his way to Washington after attending the convention of the American Bankers Association at Los Angeles.

"A plan is well under way to put a number of gold coins in circulation, limited in amount, at first, to see whether the people of the country want gold as currency," said Mr. Crissinger. "I am certain that the people of the eastern states prefer paper money, but from what I have learned in the west, I am of the opinion that gold coins would be preferred here. Since I came to California, I have had more silver dollars in my pocket than ever before in my life, and every one here seems to prefer coins to paper money."

WARNING GIVEN STUDENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, California.—Alcohol, gambling and automobiles were held up as the most dangerous enemies of education in this country, by Ray Lyman Wilbur, president of Stanford University, when he addressed the first general assembly of the college year here recently.

CUT IN BREAD PRICES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California.—Bakers of this city have reduced the price of the 16-ounce loaf of bread from 15 to 13 cents and that of the 12-ounce loaf from 10 to 9 cents, by unanimous agreement.

BREAK IN THE OIL STRIKE NEAR

Producers Ready to Resume as
Soon as Police Protection Is
Guaranteed—Many Strikers
Already Ask Reinstatement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

BAKERSFIELD, California.—Following the conference in Washington yesterday between J. J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, and Thomas O'Donnell, a California oil producer and president of the Petroleum Institute, California producers whose men are on strike in this field announced yesterday that, to the best of their belief, the field would be operating at capacity production within 10 days. A. F. Swindell, secretary of the California Oil Producers Association, announced that the operators were ready to resume work at capacity production as soon as the county and municipal authorities guaranteed them police protection from possible mobs. In accordance with this statement, the Oil Producers Association sent out notices to all county and municipal officials, within the strike area, to the effect that the association would hold the counties and municipalities responsible for any and all damages done to properties of members of the association by strikers, whether the latter were acting as individuals, as mobs or as labor organizations.

In his statement, Mr. Swindell says that, though this action may surprise the counties and cities, it has been advised by the legal counsel of the association. He adds that the operators in the association have received applications for reinstatement from several hundred of the men now on strike and that, with the addition of a large number of former service men who have applied for work as non-union laborers, the association is well provided with labor to resume capacity production.

Analysis of the payrolls, says Mr. Swindell, has shown that the majority of the companies can operate with at least 25 per cent fewer men than they have been employing, and that a reduction in forces will be general, even after the strike is settled. In brief, prospects for an early settlement of the oil strike, which has reduced production in the field about 60,000 thousand barrels monthly, were never brighter than they are today.

FAMILY "ZONING" SUCCESSFUL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

OAKLAND, California.—The "single-family zone," in which single residences only may be erected, is finding increasing favor with California cities now engaged in zoning or rezoning themselves for the improvement of residential areas and for the betterment of transportation facilities. Oakland is the latest of these cities to adopt the single-family zone, which has been made to include virtually all the residential lands around Lake Merritt, the large salt water lake in the heart of the city's best home section. The single-family zone was formed at the request of hundreds of residents of the city, both in this section and out of it, and another large single-family sector is to be created at the next meeting of the city council.



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Several silk manufacturers of the first rank, turning their looms to the production of spring silks, sacrificed to us their stocks on hand in consideration of thus effecting instant disposal of their surplus. These specials are typical:

5,000 yards black all-silk
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Black canton crepe satins are now the height of the mode. These are all-silk, and 40 inches wide. The value is so extraordinary—at 2.95—that early shopping is advised, lest the supply be exhausted.

5,000 yards heavy black
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Remarkably strong, firmly woven, in heavy weight, and in that rich, supple suede finish sponsored by Paris. Canton crepes of this superb quality are unexcelled in all Chicago at 2.95.

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40-inch, all-silk satin charmeuse, 1.95

Extra weight, firmly woven, securely bound; black, navy, brown; a very superior grade.

Chiffon velvet, 3.85
This exceptionally high grade imported black velvet is 40 inches wide.

Chiffon velveteen, 3.85
Note the extra width—44 inch—and extra quality of this black fabric.

SPANISH PREMIER'S
LOST OPPORTUNITY

When Anthony Maura Refused
Task of Adjudging Silesian
Issue, He Lost Opportunity
to Add to Spain's Prestige

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor from its European
News Office

MADRID, Spain.—With the League of Nations facing itself, with a mixture of trepidation and pride, as it is assumed, to the enormous task of settling the Upper Silesian question, which the great powers of Europe were unable to settle for themselves, Spain has felt the more that she is hardly treated, in that circumstances do not permit of her taking the leading and guiding part in the great arbitration and achieving such international diplomatic distinction as never before had fallen to her lot and now may never do so. In many quarters there is a disposition of a kind to rebel against circumstances, and one at least of the most prominent newspapers declares in its most adventurous mood that Spain has always, as it were, specialized in the League of Nations. Feeling, after the war, that despite all the pretty things that were said, she stood in a situation of some little doubt or peculiarity with regard to the victorious powers, she espied in the League of Nations a means of doing herself some considerable diplomatic good, and was most gratified to find the League pushing her up and giving her an excellent place. Since then she has specialized more, and has been shocked at the suggestions that the League might not achieve what it hoped to do, and might not really be of much account unless the United States came in. The sudden turning over of the Upper Silesian question to the League restored complete confidence in the institution, and if Spain could have managed this delicate and extremely important business it would have been the proudest time in a way that she has had for 400 years.

Spanish Outlay for League
A decree has been published in the official "Gaceta" authorizing the expenditure of 1,000,000 pesetas on the Spanish representation on the League, and a formidable delegation has gone to Geneva, but with a different attitude and bearing from what might have been the case. Quifones de Leon, Mr. Palacios, and the Count de Gimeno are the delegates, with Mr. Cristobal Botella as juridical counselor. Besides these there have gone to Geneva as supplementary delegates the Marquess de Masan, Mr. Yanguas, who is a deputy and professor of international law, and Mr. Huertas and Mr. Estrada, secretaries of the Embassy. Mr. de Leon, Spanish Ambassador at Paris, is of course the representative of Spain upon the council when it deals with the question of Upper Silesia, and though Spain no longer will enjoy the same prestige that would have been hers had she been able to accept the invitation that was offered, she has almost more onerous duties in this council than any other state.

At a recent Cabinet council Mr. Hontoria, Foreign Minister, gave an explanation of the situation as between Spain and the League in this matter, and the instructions that had been given to the nation's representatives. The "Diario Universal," which at the outset was apparently inclined to accept the view that Spain could not accede to the invitation given her, has since then been delivering itself very vehemently upon this question and declaring that the government has missed the most golden opportunity ever presented to it.

A Lost Opportunity

It says that if Mr. de Leon had been permitted to act as reporter on the Council of the League that would settle the Upper Silesian question, she would have drawn to herself the gratitude of both France and England, who would have been delighted to find such a disinterested mediator. Before the Spanish Government had taken upon itself to impose the refusal on its Ambassador, it should have asked the cabinets of London and Paris if they were ready to receive favorably the propositions of the representative of Spain. Mr. Bourgeois and Mr. Balfour would then at once have accepted the office of reporter. Spanish governments, obstinately neutral, continued during peace the heavy mistakes that they committed during the war.

Having begun in this strain, the "Diario Universal" continues: "It might be said that a mysterious fatality constantly directs our political actions in a sense diametrically opposed to that which the two great allied nations, England and France, desire to see us adopt. Spain, by accepting the mission that was offered to her, would have achieved a great diplomatic success, and would perhaps have been assured of the advantage of establishing herself permanently on the council of the League of Nations. In any case she would have shown to England and France that she was always, within the limits of right and reason, disposed to render service to them, and that, being closely in touch with international problems, she could deal

with them and settle them. There would be no occasion for Germany to thank us, since, when the issue came, the representative of Spain would vote with the majority.

"But the policy of inaction continues. Even on the eve of the signing of the armistice, Spain might have made herself a part of the allied group without having compromised herself too much. It happened that once outside any sort of entente she has received no indemnity for her torpedoed ships, and that Germany has made no promise concerning the millions expended on the maintenance of the refugees from the Cameroons. We have lost a splendid opportunity of consolidating our interests with those of France and England. Spain in renouncing all foreign action each day makes her own future the more hopeless."

French Deplore Refusal

It may be remarked that this article is attributed to Perez Caballero, once Spanish Ambassador to Paris. In some later comments the same newspaper, dealing with the situation that Spain would still have in the settlement of the big dispute, remarked that it at least hoped that Spanish diplomacy would understand that the more Spain intervened in the solution of international problems, the easier would it be for her to assert her own rights on this international terrain. It was regrettable that this truth had not penetrated hitherto, with the result that Japanese diplomacy had achieved a success that should have been that of Spain. French newspaper comments upon the Spanish refusal have been closely watched and much quoted. One of them which has attracted much attention was that of the "Gaulois," which said that they were too good friends of Spain to allow themselves to censure the decision of the government of Madrid. They simply deplored that in circumstances so delicate and important for the reestablishment of the general harmony, Mr. Maura had thought it his duty to remember that during the war he was the apostle of abstention and that he wished to continue in peace the same policy of exclusive reserve. Doubtless at the present time he might adduce excellent reasons in explanation of such an attitude, since by accepting the part of Spain would run the risk of causing some dissatisfaction, and he preferred to remain, above everything, the friend of France and England.

However, the "Gaulois" believed that the well-known finesse and the proved tact of Mr. de Leon would have saved her from any such difficulties. It would not be a matter of surprise if some members of the Maura Cabinet had expressed such an opinion as that.

SEEMING PARADOX
IN BRITISH AFFAIRS

While Liberal Party Seems Generally Discredited, Its Broad Doctrines Find Acceptance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—The Anti-Waste Party has recently experienced two reverses in quick succession, namely Westminster and West Lewisham. Both these seats were formerly held by Coalitionist Conservative members of Parliament. The campaign at Lewisham was but a few days old when the figures for Westminster were announced. Great was the jubilation in the camp of Sir Philip Dawson, the local Conservative, for had not Anti-Waste received its first defeat? General Nicholson had defeated Colonel Applin by the comparatively substantial majority of 1234. Arnold Lupton, the Liberal, was a bad third. These figures were influential in persuading many voters to trust retrenchment to the Conservative Party rather than to the candidates of the Anti-Waste League. The West Lewisham campaign was very dull and slow for the first few days, but it increased in intensity toward the end. The return of Sir Philip Dawson to Parliament marks, it is hoped, the end of an unrelenting series of personalities that should have no place in British politics. Mawkish sympathy has been appealed to, and though it is admitted that sentiment ought to play no part in politics, few will not acknowledge that it does. The day when politicians are elected to the House of Commons as a result of reason rather than emotional sentiment will herald the opening of a new era, and perhaps a new regime in politics.

Anti-Waste was represented at Lewisham by Commander Windham, and Mr. Rafferty, a lawyer, was the Liberal candidate. Sir Philip Dawson's majority was 847. Commander Windham polled 8520 votes and Mr. Rafferty 6211. Although both candidates who represented the Conservative cause at the Abbey and West Lewisham claimed to be independent men, they both promised general support to the government's policy. They did, however, claim the right to oppose expenditure which might seem unnecessary to them. Commander Windham intends to fight again at the general election, and Colonel Applin has promised Colonel Nicholson another contest at the Abbey.

It is a peculiar fact that while the Liberal Party is everywhere discredited, Liberalism—in the guise of toleration and compromise—is everywhere prevalent. The air today is thick with rumors, that of the resignation of the Prime Minister having succeeded by a constantly reiterated one of the coming general election. Is Mr. Lloyd George, it is being asked, prepared to face the light of public opinion or will he remain within the shadow of his colossal majority? It is generally believed that if the Premier goes to the country on a straightforward policy, the policy of integrity, he will be assured of a majority nearly as large as the phenomenal one of 1918.

BRITISH INDUSTRIAL
OUTLOOK BRIGHTER

Responsible Leaders of Labor
Are Preaching Moderation to
the Ranks, While Capital Sets
Up Ideal of Cooperation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—During the past few months there has been taking place in Great Britain a process the prospect of which had caused much anxiety to statesmen and captains of industry. The general level of wages of the working class has been substantially reduced. Since the beginning of the year there has been a reduction of about 23,000,000 people. Although the process was a necessary one if British industry was to be carried on during the slump, yet the actual task of explaining this to the workers and getting their consent was not a congenial one to employers generally. Serious trouble was deemed possible and, as the events in connection with the coal dispute have shown, these fears were not without real and solid foundation. It is generally admitted now that the country narrowly escaped momentous events—namely, a revolution—on last Friday, when the Triple Alliance strike was called off.

That is now, however, a thing of the past. The various unions concerned have held meetings since the episode, and the action of the various leaders has been confirmed. At the same time the many other trade unions whose members have suffered cuts in wages have accepted these reductions as the inevitable results of an implacable economic situation. They have bargained, certainly, in many cases they have protested their disagreement in strong terms; but in the end they have been compelled by the iron laws of political economy to acquiesce. August found the process fairly complete, and the great majority of the workers a step lower down the wage scale than at the beginning of the year. It must be remembered, though, that this decrease is largely nominal, being in most cases proportionate to a corresponding decrease in the cost of living.

Foreign Competition Serious

With the approach of autumn, a similar situation has once more to be faced. In a well-informed article in a recent issue of The New Statesman, it is pointed out that employers are finding foreign competition so serious that British industries cannot hope to maintain their supremacy in the export markets without still further reductions. This competition depends, fundamentally, not on the depreciation of the exchange of foreign countries but on the lower standard of life of the wage earners in those countries. It has always been held, by economists as well as by business men, that the level of real wages in foreign countries sets a limit to the point to which wages in this country can rise without prejudice to the export trade, and it is now contended that wages here are still beyond the point at which effective competition by British manufacturers is possible.

The reopening of the wages question, the article goes on to show, will find the trade unions unfavorably placed for resistance. There is no sign that trade will be materially better; prices are not likely to have fallen much further, if at all; and in the intervening months the unions will have drawn huge sums from their accumulated funds for the payment of unemployment benefit. They will be ill-placed, indeed, for success in any protracted struggle. Further, it will be useless for them to attempt to "blame" the employers, for the latter understand the position at least as well as the union leaders.

Moderation Keynote of Advice

The significant feature of The New Statesman's article, however, is not its analysis of the situation, accurate and reliable though it is. What is of greater moment in view of the present position the journal occupies in Labor affairs, is its advice to the union leaders. The keynote of its counsel to them in the coming struggle is moderation. They will defeat their own ends, it says, if in their negotiations with the employers they fix their minimum standard too high, or if they allow themselves to be drawn into conflicts in support of claims which they know the present economic conditions will not allow them to maintain. "They must be reasonable and face the facts, basing their claims upon the actual situation and not upon their ideas of what constitutes a fair wage in the abstract."

That article, at the same time, recommends that insistence should be placed on economies by the employers in the way of more efficient management, and it also stresses the need for a change of the government foreign policy as a means to a reduction in the burden of taxation. But the fact remains that the leading British Socialist paper is urging moderation and a reasonable attitude on the part of Labor. And this does not stand alone; the utterances of responsible union leaders all point to the fact that this is the attitude which Labor as a whole seems to be adopting to what are, undoubtedly, awkward and difficult economic circumstances.

Both Sides Constructive

It is gratifying to note, on the other hand, that this statesmanlike attitude is not confined to the workers. Austin Hopkinson M. P., a great employer of Labor and a man well known for his utterances on industrial relationships, wrote a letter to the press recently in which he stated that he felt bound to ask his fellow employers to consider the special responsibilities which rested upon them. Although it might be true that the future prosperity of the workers could be

secured by making as much profit as possible, in this way stimulating enterprise and employment, yet at the same time he asked employers to remember that it was by no means necessary for them to take the profit. "No injury to the economic life of the country need be feared," he said, "if we who have the power to accumulate great riches refuse to retain those accumulations for ourselves. The essential point is that we are leaders in industry at a time when our followers are about to suffer. Therefore we have the duty of sacrificing every selfish interest to help them. Cannot we, who are called leaders of industry, at length prove our right to the title by showing that, in claiming leadership, we claim only the heaviest burden and the least reward?"

The efforts of Lord Robert Cecil toward industrial harmony are well known. His recent call to business men to abandon the motto "Business is business" is typical of his attitude toward industrial affairs. If all that was to be considered was what was profitable, and if consideration for the good of others was to be left out of business transactions, then business was a dehumanized affair, he maintained. It was necessary to set up the ideal of cooperation for the common good. It must be recognized that Labor and Capital must be treated on equal terms.

With this ideal animating both sides of the industrial partnership it is to be hoped and expected that, difficult though the next few months will be, the nation will weather the storm and come through, if not so wealthy, at least in good moral condition, strong and united.

KEN WOOD IS DESIRED
AS A NATIONAL PARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England.—Overlooking London are the Northern Heights of Hampstead with Ken Wood as a crown-jewel to this famous district. It is an estate of 221 acres with magnificent timber and charming views. The Earl of Mansfield, who is the owner, recently decided to sell the property for £350,000. Building speculators were eager to acquire such a valuable site, but many people thought that such a beautiful bit of country close to London should be preserved for the nation. The Ken Wood Preservation Committee was formed for the purpose of raising funds. By negotiation with Lord Mansfield it was arranged that the committee should have an option to acquire the property for £340,000. An extension has now been granted until the end of October. Strenuous efforts are being made to obtain the money. Boroughs in the vicinity have promised funds, and another wide appeal to the public will be made. Eight boroughs are especially interested in the preservation of the estate, representing a population of 1,207,288. Ken Wood is 4 1/2 miles from the Bank of England. Open spaces in the neighborhood have an area of 614 acres, whereas other parts of London have much more land publicly owned. Richmond Park is 2400 acres and Epping Forest 5375 acres. Hampstead Heath rightly claims to be the most widely used open space in London. The Bank Holiday crowds are one of its most familiar sights.

The committee in their appeal base their plea on the natural beauty of the estate, its historical interest, and the need for considering future generations. Will it not, they ask, be an act of vandalism on the part of this generation if it permits Ken Wood to fall into the hands of the builders? As a national park it would be a feature of unusual beauty and a priceless gift to posterity.

Meadowland of 150 acres is suitable for the playing of games, and as the Heights of Hampstead are being taken in by the suburbs that are so quickly extending beyond it, much importance is attached to their preservation. The woods are well grown, for oak, pine, beech, and other trees, a remnant of the old Forest of Middlesex. The badger can be found there, the kingfisher flies over the lakes, and the green snake haunts the undergrowth. Wild flowers are out in rich profusion through the spring and summer. From the high ground on its northern extremity the hillside slopes away in beautifully irregular undulations, with a view that is pleasantly broken by trees and gives a glimpse of London.

Ken Wood derives its name from Caen Wood, an estate owned by William the Conqueror in Normandy. It was bestowed by the King on the Bishop of London, together with other property. The Priory of Ken Wood was surrendered to Henry VIII in 1531. About two centuries later Ken Wood was purchased by the famous Earl of Mansfield, Lord Chief Justice of England. He earned the bitter hatred of the Gordon rioters, who burned out his house in Bloomsbury; the incident so vividly described by Charles Dickens in "Barnaby Rudge." The mob would have attacked Ken Wood, but were dispersed by the soldiers on their way.

DISTURBANCES IN HAURAN

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—Reports have reached Beirut and the Lebanon that the effect of the Druses of the Hauran had declined to accept the Governor appointed by the French Government, in which they were being supported by certain Arab tribes, that consequently a considerable number of French forces had been sent against them, and several battles had taken place. The arrival of Assad Attrache caused a great commotion at Souarda. He had assumed the title of Prince and brigadier-general. He proposed to take possession of the capital of the Hauran in the name of his Governor, Emir Abdullah, but was informed that his place was at Charcuton and was taken under escort to Damascus to receive the instructions of the chief of the French Mission.

REHABILITATION OF
GERMAN RAILWAYS

Lines Have Been Raised to Point
Excelling, in Many Cases, the
Standard of Efficiency Set in
the Country Before the War

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—Seldom has any economic group more rapidly and thoroughly recovered from a disastrous condition than has the German state railway organization. The consequences of a lost war and of the revolution seemed to present insurmountable obstacles to a renewal of anything approaching order. The delivery of a great number of the best locomotives to the entente, the almost exclusive requisition of the factories for their repairs, the abolishing of piece-work wages, the forced engagement of hundreds of thousands of workmen with little regard to ability or character in consequence of the demobilization, all this and much more crippled the railway traffic and wrought disaster.

In November 1919, notwithstanding the enormous demands for traffic, only 18 per cent of the pre-war passenger traffic was possible; tickets were issued by special permit in cases of urgent necessity, and the goods traffic had to be managed by waterway. The coal sheds, which before the war had supplies for 90 days, were empty. The employees before the war had numbered 140,000, in 1919 they were over 1,000,000. Control was impossible, robbery and pillage were the order of the day, authority was set at defiance, and the system of equal wages for hard work and light work, for the lazy and the willing, for skilled and unskilled labor caused great discouragement to good workers. In addition to these conditions the uncertainty of the situation, the Bolshevik propaganda and the scarcity of food made the position of the railway management anything but easy.

Tariff for Wages Regulation

Indomitable energy and good will, however, prevailed. The railways of the several states were finally united into one great network under the federal government, with General Groener, as Minister of Traffic and Railways, at the head. To his indefatigable efforts and keen oversight, as well as to his experience in the war disposal of the field railways, it is due that the general disorganization has given place to order again and that many improvements have been and are being made. The new minister succeeded in obtaining a uniform tariff for the regulation of wages, working hours, and bonuses, according to age and kind of work. Old-fashioned regulations, such as dividing the officials into upper, middle and lower sections, have been abolished, and progression is possible to all alike in proportion to merit. The wishes of the employees have met with every consideration where it was practicable. They elect their own representatives, and by a number of concessions have been induced to take a personal interest in a successful train service. Undesirable elements have been removed and the workshops are being remodeled upon the lines of the best modern factories.

For the supplementing of the train park large commissions have been given. Electrification of the Berlin local and suburban railways is being carried forward with due expedition. The number of locomotives in working-order has increased from 15,000 to 19,000, and the distance covered has increased from 50 per cent to 80 per cent of that before the war. Everywhere good material is now used, and traveling is as safe today as it was before the war. The organization is normal again; trains are punctual, luggage is no more stolen, the railway carriages are clean and comfortable, the broken windows replaced. Above all, the trains are heated again and there is no longer need to get as close as possible to the engine to gain a little warmth.

Excellent Traveling Facilities

The long-distance trains are provided with excellent sleeping and dining cars of the "Mitropa" (Middle European Dining and Sleeping Car Co.) and it is not to be wondered at that German trains are now generally preferred by foreigners as offering equal advantages at a much cheaper rate than the international train service. Many improvements are still planned under Mr. Groener's prudent and far-sighted management. Third-class sleeping cars are to be put on night trains, and an innovation of much importance is the equipment of express trains with radio telephones. Trials of the latter have already been made with good success. It is again possible to reserve seats for long distances, extending

even across various frontiers, a great convenience that was missing since the war.

Notwithstanding the rise in prices traffic has not decreased; on the contrary, whereas the Berlin local and suburban railways conveyed before the war 1,200,000 persons daily, the number is now 1,500,000. Seventy thousand persons pass the Friedrichstrasse station every day which when the alterations now in process are finished, will be one of the largest and finest stations in Germany. The state railways are still working with a deficit and another advance of 30 per cent on passenger and goods traffic will come into force almost immediately, the former on November 1, the latter on December 1.

Revenues from passenger service increased from 424,500,000 marks, as registered in July, 1920, to 625,346,000 in July, 1921; while the revenues from the goods service rose from 861,550,000 in July, 1920, to 1,561,576,000 marks in July, 1921. The latter increase, however, is far below the expected amount in consequence of the customs frontier of the Rhine and the uncertainty of conditions in Upper Silesia.

MAGYAR PROPAGANDA
DISTURBS TZECHS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia.—During the final sitting of the Czechoslovak Senate recently, attention was called to the extraordinary and unscrupulous propaganda still carried on against Czechoslovakia by certain elements in Hungary.

Mr. Dula, speaking for the Slovaks, indignantly protested against the reports published abroad by Magyar agents to the effect that the Slovaks were oppressed and imprisoned in large numbers by the Tzechs. The Slovaks, he said, could not permit themselves to be represented as an oppressed people. They fought side by side with the Tzechs as one people in the fight for liberty and independence, and on October 30, 1918, in the solemn declaration of Turchanský St. Martin, gave their unanimous voice for a common integral state with their Tzech brethren. The Slovak people, declared Mr. Dula, in the name of the Slovak senators, would never exchange this freedom for the Magyar yoke.

Dr. Benes, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, said the Magyar propaganda was carried on particularly in England and in France, and its agents had large sums of money at their disposal. It was noticeable that no responsive statesman identified himself with the propaganda. The foreign journals which supported the propaganda were of a second or third-rate character and the success attending the campaign in no way corresponded to the amount of money which was being squandered upon it. The authorities of the Republic, in any case, were quite alive to what was taking place, and would see that the interests of the State were properly protected.

GAELIC PERPETUATED
IN IRISH COLLEGES

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland.—While the Scottish are allowing the Gaelic gradually to cease as a spoken language, it is gaining ground in Ireland with astonishing rapidity. Census returns for Scotland show that the 18,000 Gaelic-speaking population has now diminished to 10,000. The number of bilingualists in Scotland has become less by 18 per cent in the same period. As there was no census taken in Ireland this year, no definite figures may be quoted, but a prominent Irish scholar was recently heard to say that judging from the progress now being made, Gaelic will be the language of the country in another generation. In the Dublin College alone there were 350 students last session, not including those who attended classes and special courses at other schools in the city, and entries for this session already show a large increase.

Similar colleges are established throughout the land, and, regardless of repression, are carrying on their work. This year 3000 teachers attending the Gaelic classes in the colleges were granted certificates of efficiency in the language.

It is of interest to note that the evening institutes of the London County Council have added Gaelic to their curriculum, and have employed a number of Irish women to teach it.

LABOR HOLDS ON
IN QUEENSLAND

Party Administration of State Is
Sustained When a No-Confidence
Vote Barely Fails

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland.—Following the recent narrow escape of the Labor Government in this State, when a no-confidence motion was lost by 22 votes to 36, J. C. Peterson, a prominent Labor member, has resigned from the Labor Party and allied himself with the Country Party. The unemployment in Queensland and the heavy rearmament have made the Theodore Ministry unpopular even with its own supporters. The recent attack made by the Premier on the Industrial Workers of the World is regarded in some quarters as a bid for Conservative support in the state elections, which may be precipitated at any time.

Mr. Peterson has signalled his defection by a lengthy closely packed statement of ways in which he considers that the Labor Administration has failed. He says that for nearly 30 years he has worked hard for the Labor movement because he sincerely believed in it and stood firmly in the bitter opposition of the old days when it was a crime to be a Labor man. Now, he says, he finds that greater autocrats have been created than those which he set out to crush. He has found in Parliament "that there is no room in the Labor Party for anyone who dares to suggest to the bosses, and unless one is prepared to sacrifice his identity, he cannot even get a hearing. I realized," he continued, "that my part in the Labor movement was merely to be one vote, to maintain about nine gentlemen and assist to convert them into capitalists, with no advantage to the toilers. If my breaking the Labor pledge means that I shall be assisting to bring in a new government that will find money and work for the unemployed, food for the starving, and the abolition of unemployment through the restoration of our credit, I gladly break it, though my deepest regret is that I have for so many years unconsciously fooled the workers."

Replying to the government's statement that, as no loan money could be obtained in England unemployment was unavoidable, Mr. Peterson pointed out that Queensland's taxation had increased from £1 6s. 11d. in 1913-14, to £4 18s. in 1920-21. In the six years from 1909-10 to 1914-15, a Liberal Administration had raised by taxation £4,688,702; in the next six years, ended 1920-21, a Labor Administration received in taxation £14,559,291.

At present, however, the Theodore Administration has a majority in the House, and if the Premier's stand against extremists does not precipitate trouble within his own ranks, an election may be deferred until next year.

POLICE AID IN TRANS-JORDANIA

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria.—News from the Trans-Jordan Region states that the British authorities have assumed the direction of the police service, Emir Abdullah not being sufficiently experienced in such work to carry it out unaided.

GRADUATE-MANAGER PLAN

MIDDLETOWN, Connecticut.—Wesleyan University yesterday took the first step in adoption of the graduate-manager plan of control of undergraduates activities at a meeting of undergraduates, alumni and faculty representatives. Wesleyan is one of a few colleges which had not adopted the graduate-manager plan in every branch of college life.

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Pioneer Experiment Directed From Montrose Makes Self-Education on Part of Farmers of the District Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
MONTROSE, Scotland—Scotland has always been noted for its educational facilities, which have resulted from the insatiable desire of the Scots to acquire information. Much good work has been done toward meeting this demand in the surrounding counties by the rural library scheme administered from Montrose. This is already well known as a strikingly successful pioneer experiment and covers the whole of Forfarshire and Kincardineshire. This work is carried on by James Christison, librarian superintendent of Montrose.

In an interview with Mr. Christison, The Christian Science Monitor representative was informed that there has been an important development in the working area of the rural library experimental scheme which has been in operation since December, 1918, under the administration of the committee of Montrose Public Library. "The scheme has, by its popularity and the recognition of the priceless boon conferred on the people in the rural districts by a regular supply of books, spread gradually, and the stations in Forfarshire and Kincardineshire now in receipt of books number 92," he stated.

Geographic Scope of Work
Mr. Christison's work covers a radius stretching from Crathies and Glenbervie along the Bervie coastline in Kincardineshire, and from Ferryden to Glenisla, Glenprosen and Clova in North Forfarshire to Lundie, Mattocks, Strathmartine and Auchterhouse in South Forfarshire. Cooperation is now being given to the plan by the county education authorities in Forfarshire and Kincardineshire, and they have assumed control of the scheme, and the number of stations at which a service of books will be available will be increased to 180 when the organization is completely under way.

All the schools in both counties are circled, and without exception the teachers have expressed their willingness to cooperate heartily in distributing books in their districts. Mr. Christison stated that they have realized the great educational value resulting from the dissemination of good literature. Men's social clubs and women's rural institutes and evening classes have been made channels for circulation. The local teachers who are conversant with conditions in their neighborhood have given assistance by suggesting books bearing on occupations and industries peculiar to their localities. Among special requests have been books on forestry, gardening, school gardening, cookery, dressmaking, agriculture and agricultural implements, motor mechanics, marine engineering, and other kindred subjects. Books on the history, topography, and antiquities of the various parishes have already been in demand.

Standard and Modern Fiction
Many letters of appreciation have come to Mr. Christison from headmasters of schools of the good work which is being done, and the great demands which are made on the collections of books which are received from Montrose. Fiction, Mr. Christison stated, continues to hold a strong place in the literature of recreation. While the standard authors have been well read, the rural reader, in common with the town dweller, has a desire to explore modern fiction and enjoy the relief and solace which a good story affords after the day's work is done.

As showing the range of literature dealt with, and how much it is appreciated in the glens of Scotland, Mr. Christison said: "In one lonely country parish, remote from a railway station, with a comparatively small population, mostly cottar folk and shepherds, a scrutiny of the cards returned showed the following books read, the dates of issue and return showing that they had been renewed two or three times before being finally returned: 'The Universe,' seven times; 'Johns,' 'Flowers of the Field,' six times; 'Kelman,' 'Faith of R. L. Stevenson,' six times; 'Ball,' 'Story of the Heavens,' four times; 'Graham,' 'Social Life of Scotland in Eighteenth Century,' five times; 'Percival,' 'Agricultural Botany,' five times.

Self-Education Possible
"This is a record of reading which is inspiring and gratifying in the highest degree, proving as it clearly does the strong desire for mental improvement and self-education which is lying dormant in the out-of-the-way corners of Scotland, only needing the application of such an educational scheme as this to reveal its opportunity of service and usefulness."

The central repository in Montrose has been fitted with steel shelving, and books covered a wide range of subjects and authors constitute the central supply. The books are classified under Brown's "Adjustable Classification," and the issuing of the books is controlled by the card-charging plan. The books are dispatched to the receiving stations in light boxes made of Venetian veneer, which can be set on their sides and, when open, the horizontal partitions act as shelves for the books. When a consignment of books has been built up, the cards corresponding to the books are withdrawn from the index and filed in numerical order behind guides bearing the names of the places to which the consignment is to be dispatched. In this way it is possible to keep track of all the books and to know at any moment at which station they are located. Boxes containing the books are dispatched to their various desti-

nations by rail and carrier, and exchanges are effected in accordance with the requests of the teachers in charge of the collection. In no case are there fewer than 100 volumes sent to any of the stations, and in the larger and more populous centers it has been found necessary to send 250 to 300 volumes, so that an adequate and representative choice of literature may be provided for the readers.

This plan of rural libraries will do much to facilitate the "back-to-the-land" movement, and will reconcile those who have been accustomed to town life to settle in the country rural districts. A great field has been opened by this experiment for a system of rural libraries over the whole country, and the results obtained from it warrant an optimistic outlook for such a scheme of library development.

JUNKER PARTY AS MENACE IN FINLAND

General von Gerich's Dismissal by Government Because of Reactionary Conduct Arouses Pro-German Press of Finland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
HELSINKI, Finland—A danger still threatens Finnish democracy from the Junker elements inside as well as outside the Finnish frontiers. Later events would seem to have fully justified this presumption. The anger of the reactionary press over the dismissal of General von Gerich when he suggested that Finland should not enter any defensive alliance with other Baltic nations, but await the resurrection of a reactionary Germany, and a reactionary Russia, when Finland would be able to conclude an alliance of quite a different kind, has rather increased than abated.

"Suunta," a Finnish pro-Kaiser organ for the worst reactionists, attacked the Minister of War so vehemently that he considered it his duty to take a libel action against its editor. When the case was first heard, on July 21, it transpired that the Minister of War had been unable, for various reasons, to take an active part in the civil war in Finland in 1918, and considering that Colonel Hamalainen was a former allied officer, there was every justification for his refusal to fight side by side with the troops that had been imported to Finland from Germany. On the other hand, various witnesses, prominent Finnish citizens, proved that he had always acted as a Finnish patriot.

Attitude of Press
The anger of the reactionary press, however, is only inflamed because the Minister of War stands aloof from the plotters, because he is a patriotic democrat, and a man of honor. And though the case was adjourned till August 18, the whole reactionary press has carried on a provocative propaganda in its endeavors to incite public opinion and to influence the judges before the case has been finally tried. This provocation has, however, only helped to rally every just citizen to the side of the Minister of War.

How dangerous the propaganda of the "direct actionists" of the Right really is, was plainly demonstrated at a recent meeting of the chiefs of the "Defense Corps" when direct action against the dismissal of the Helmsfors chief, General von Gerich, was discussed. But the country districts were against such action, and the Helmsfors Junkers were told to obey the orders of the Finnish Government.

Reactionary Revolution
"Ikka," the organ of the Agrarian party which principally supplies the rank and file of the "Defense Corps," recently attacked "the reactionary Bolsheviki" and added: "We know of a place where the conception of a reactionary revolution already has ripened to such a degree that every man speaks about it. This belief has created such expectations that events in that direction were expected already on the Sunday when the Defense Corps conflict was most critical."

Happily, the pro-Junker "Bolsheviki" of Finland are not only malicious in their propaganda, but also act somewhat as simpletons. They recently published the following letter written by Count von der Goltz to General von Gerich, who had been dismissed by the Finnish Government on account of his faith in the revival of German Junkerdom:

"Dear Herr von Gerich—My heart is craving to thank you for those open and true words that you have flung into the face of the world's oppressors. By this you have not only once more given an evidence of your pro-German spirit which I remember from the hearty reception at Fredrikshamn, but you have also given an expression to true Germanic manliness, a proud love of truth, and helped the world a step forward in its struggle for the victory of truth."

Victory of Idealism
"As long as they have any strength left in them the best members of the German people will continue to fight for the victory of idealism and of those, with us, suppressed nations. The number of idealists and morally and physically sound Germans is still sufficiently large, and every act of violence by Poch and the blackmailing alliance, the so-called League of Nations, will only tend to increase the number of nationally thinking Germans. I also know that every crime of the anti-Germans will be resented by the best in the noble Finnish nation whose sympathies are on the German side."—Count Goltz.

There is hardly any necessity to dwell on the affront to the great majority of the Finnish nation that this modern Count Alva has hurled forth in his tragical-comical letter.

ECONOMIC ROOT OF THE POPLAR AFFAIR

Detention of the Labor Councilors of That Borough Declared Directly Traceable to the Unemployment Problem

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England—It is somewhat difficult to place in its correct category the dispute which has been taken up with so much earnestness by the Labor councilors on the Poplar Borough Council with the government. The dispute, which has had the unfortunate result of throwing about 30 people in jail, is certainly not industrial, neither is it, correctly speaking, a political one—at least not in the sense that the Labor movement usually regards constitutional political questions. The trouble is directly traceable to the problem of unemployment, and it is because of this that the action of the Poplar councilors gave rise to the enthusiasm which found expression at the Trades Union congress when the question was sandwiched in on an unemployment resolution moved by the president.

But the reference to the Poplar councilors is skillfully evasive and noncommittal; it could not truthfully be argued that the procedure adopted has the support of the congress, which confines itself to recording that "in the stand which they (the councilors) believed to be the best to take in exceptional circumstances, to call attention to the distressful conditions of the unemployed, they have rendered a real national service." The determination shown by these men and women have shown is beyond praise, but there are not a dozen delegates to the congress who honestly believe that the refusal to levy rates and subsequent imprisonment will of itself bring about the desired end.

Councilors Have Public Support
There is much to be said in support of the demand for the equalization of rates, the question at the root of the unfortunate affair; and the Poplar residents are almost to a man behind their borough councilors, supporting their representatives in the hope that something would turn up to relieve the situation. The truth is that in a moment of impulse George Lansbury, who is really the leader of the Labor group on the council, carried away by zeal and enthusiasm, suggested a kind of no-levying-of-rates strike, and has been unable to retrieve the position without subjecting himself and the council to ridicule and laughter. None who know Mr. Lansbury intimately will for a moment question his honesty, his integrity and disinterestedness, but matters of politics and administration are apt to fall foul if dominated by the emotions.

There are a number of other boroughs in the London area situated in precisely the same circumstances as Poplar; they are "poor districts," with appalling numbers of unemployed, their local administrative affairs in the hands of a majority of Labor members. But Poplar stands alone in its refusal to meet its obligations, to levy and collect rates to defray sums obtained for the relief of the unemployed in its midst. As a policy it would have found little support but for the constant booming and advertising obtained by virtue of Mr. Lansbury's connection with The Daily Herald, Labor's only daily press.

Organized Demands for Work
It is extremely unfortunate for those boroughs who boast a Labor majority that the country should be passing through such a crisis in its commercial affairs, when so many men and their families are dependent upon the charity of the poor law guardians and similar sources for means of existence. It has become the fashion of late for unemployed demonstrations to march upon their local representatives and demand work or maintenance, the figure quoted by the deputation as being the amount necessary in the latter case to maintain themselves varying from £4 to £5 a week in the case of a man with a large family.

By some queer twist, the demands have been represented in certain newspapers as embodying the demands of responsible and official Labor, as being a plank in the Labor Party program. That preposterous demands of a few irresponsible spokesmen at the end of an unemployed demonstration and march should be construed as being the considered opinion of a disciplined and important political party is looked upon as nothing less than an unscrupulous effort to check the rising tide in the support of the Labor policy and program.

The press either conveniently forget or refer in a vague way to the fact that the demands have been made to Labor boroughs, and that where there have been hostile demonstrations these have been due to the fact that the Labor mayor has intimated quite clearly that in the present state of the finances it was utterly impossible to agree to pay relief in the manner and in the amounts indicated. Others have perhaps not shown the same strength in their handling of the situation, while at least one borough, where a Labor majority rules, have definitely declined to follow the action of Poplar in refusing to collect the amounts due.

Where "Efficiency" Fails
None but the most callous can gaze upon the unemployed marchers, many with war ribbons and decorations upon their breasts and with heads erect, without feeling a sense of shame that the twentieth century, with its tremendous powers of production has nothing better to offer these hungry men and women. What ever may be thought of the action of

Poplar's Labor Councilors and their seeming indifference to the logic of events, it is generally felt to be to their everlasting credit that they endeavored and succeeded in providing necessities in so many homes.

The writer has repeatedly told of the misery on the river side, the outcome of the joiners' strike, and the disastrous effects upon workers in other trades. Nowhere has this been felt more keenly than at Blackwall and the Isle of Dogs, both under the jurisdiction of the Poplar Borough Council, who, doubtless, have been long anticipating a settlement of the dispute and trade revival in the famous Blackwall Yards.

It is a long lane that would connect the joiners' dispute with the men and women behind the prison bars of Brixton jail, but the connection is there just the same. Unemployment is rife throughout the length and breadth of the land, but particularly so at Poplar and other river boroughs, whose poverty has been aggravated by the selfishness and brutal indifference of the workers in one trade to their colleagues in others.

DUTCH RELATIONS WITH JAPANESE

Marquess Okuma Says Interests of Both Touch One Another, Especially in East Indies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
AMSTERDAM, Holland—The "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant" reports an interview which its correspondent in Tokyo has had with the famous Japanese statesman, the Marquess Okuma. Marquess Okuma has lived through the whole transformation of Japan, from a feudal kingdom to the present modern state, and has played a leading part in its reorganization. He became a minister for the first time in 1878, and since then has been repeatedly Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs. He was also the founder of the great Nationalist Party. He still is one of the first councilors of the throne, the so-called Genro, whose influence is said to be greater than that of any other Minister.

The Marquess speaks only Japanese, although he can read foreign languages. Seventy years ago, he said, he had learnt Dutch and made a special study of the relations between the Netherlands and Japan. The Dutch were not the first Europeans who had visited Japan. The Portuguese and the Spaniards had come there 400 years ago and the Dutch only followed three-quarters of a century later. The first two, however, made themselves impossible by religious fanaticism and intrigues and were driven out. With the Dutch the Japanese had always remained good friends and, for centuries, the Dutch were the only people tolerated there.

Value of Cooperation
The Marquess was of opinion that the interests of Holland and Japan touched one another more especially in the Dutch East Indies, which contained many raw materials not worked in insulmide, while Japan is in need of them. If Japan and the Netherlands cooperate in the first place in obtaining those raw materials, and in the second place in working them, not only would Japan benefit thereby but the Dutch colonies would rapidly develop.

The correspondent pointed out that, although the scheme might presumably be very profitable, there was a small difficulty. Since the Russo-Japanese war, Japan had gained in power to such a degree that some sometimes wondered in the Dutch East Indies whether the Empire was not carrying on an expensive policy in which the Dutch East Indies might be involved.

The Japanese statesman replied that the Japanese were of a peaceable nature and hated war. They looked for work in all suitable climates and established commercial relations all over the world, but that was in the interests of humanity. Did not the human race steadily increase in numbers and was it not therefore, well to develop the productivity of the world and promote commerce? This and no other was the prospect of the Japanese. If they were left alone, they would hinder no one, but if they were thwarted they had a perfect right to defend themselves.

Dutch Aloofness
The correspondent remarked that the Dutch public, not being able to read the Japanese papers, had chiefly to be enlightened concerning Japan by means of the American and British papers and books, frequently expressing themselves in inimical terms about Japan. Such papers and books often left behind an incorrect impression; hence there still was, on the part of the Dutch public, some aloofness toward Japan.

The Marquess replied that Japan owed much not only to Holland, but also to America for the modernization of Japan. At one time, relations between Japan and America were very cordial. After the Chinese war, however, and particularly after the Russo-Japanese war, Germany had set about serious intrigues against Japan, and since then, the relations between the United States of America and Japan had been less cordial.

There were, however, many American papers in favor of Japan, and in the end Japan's good intention would become manifest to every one. The correspondent remarked that, for that reason, it was well that the Dutch East Indian Government had sent a number of officials to Japan for purposes of study. They would be able to form a personal opinion of the ideas and feelings of the Japanese people and convey this opinion to their countrymen.

WILL HUNGARIANS JOIN RUMANIANS?

Proposal Is Heard of a Personal Union of the Two Countries Under King Ferdinand

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

BUDAPEST, Hungary—Besides the monarchical question brought about by the struggle for the throne between the former King Charles and the Archduke Albert there exists still another question which is beginning to seriously preoccupy the Roman Catholic circles of Budapest and Bucharest. This is the suggestion of the personal union of Hungary and Rumania under the scepter of King Ferdinand.

This question is really not new. It began with the rupture of the Austro-Hungarian dualism, but it did not appear to take root for the Magyar, regarded by the Rumanians as their only foe. However, from the moment the home and foreign policy of Hungary has been conducted by Count Bethlen, the idea has again prevailed.

Not a Secret

It is not a secret, for the Hungarian and Rumanian political men who know that Count Bethlen belongs to Transylvania, where he owns large estates, believe that he would not reject the possibility of such a union. The promoters of this suggestion claim that this question cannot be devoid of interest to the Allies, in view of the fact that this personal union in the lower Danube district would create a rampart against northern Bolshevism.

On the occasion of King Ferdinand's visit to Transylvania, a Magyar delegation of Debrecen 30 strong, conducted by the Archbishop Desiderius Balazsar, went to Oradea Mare. The plan of a personal union was discussed at the banquet that took place, and the Archbishop of Balazsar was a great supporter of the same. Then Mr. Gey, professor at the University of Debrecen, forwarded a memorandum in favor of the union and the former Minister, Mr. Mihaly, was requested to present it to the King. The members of the Rumanian Cabinet rebuked the project and opposed themselves to any attempt of this kind. The King himself is said to be not opposed to it and it is rumored that the suggestion may not fail to develop.

The "Universul" of Bucharest recently commented on the matter as follows: "All the reports from abroad announce that the Magyars are making active propaganda with a view to gaining the public opinion of the west, and especially that of the United States of America, and secure a revival of the Treaty of Trianon. They are endeavoring to prove that Hungary has been mutilated by this treaty and delivered to the Rumanian, Serbian and Czech imperialism."

League Well Organized
The committees appointed for this Magyar propaganda are also seeking to extend their activities in the territories having belonged to the Crown of Saint Stephen. On the other hand, in the Rumanian border towns, a red corn meal for the mass tubs was port from Prof. Krist Sandor, gen-



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eral secretary of the Integrality League of Defense of Hungary, has been found among the correspondence coming from Hungary. This report contains important details on the Magyar propaganda and its aims.

The league includes 18,000 active members and 78 agencies in the country. It possesses numerous funds and a well-organized service, the activity of which is described in the report, together with data and plans of extension. "In occupied territories," says the author of the report, "I have found the means to extend our press in the language of the country's nationalities. The borough councilors who have withdrawn into Hungary are the center of this activity and ministerial decrees officially recognize them while other officials are their agents of propaganda."

The main field of activity of the league is abroad. This is easily seen from the manner in which the author deals with this matter. According to his report there are 13 newspapers abroad at the service of the Magyars and their influence is considerable. European opinion is daily informed on the question. Twenty-four different kinds of pamphlets have been printed in English, 17 in French and eight in Italian.

The number of pamphlets distributed by the league amounts to 300,000 copies. A political and economical map of Hungary has been circulated in 10,000 copies. These reviews are issued in English and French, i. e., "The Hungarian Nation," "East European Problems," "Questions de l'Europe Orientale." The reporter artfully adds that these publications must be distributed free, for nobody would buy them. Nine agents of propaganda have been sent abroad.

The propaganda service sends its reports directly to 182 English and American newspapers. These reports unanimously express the desire of the inhabitants of the occupied territories to be returned to the old united Hungary, which endeavors to secure a revision of the Treaty of Trianon. This claim is supported by 58 Hungarian deputies. To justify the results of this activity, the report states that the public opinion of the west is beginning to penetrate the intrigues of the Rumanians, Serbs, and Czechs, and that nobody believes in the consolidation of these succession states.

KENTUCKY WOMEN DESTROY STILLS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky—A band of half a dozen women of the Vertrees section of Hardin County, Kentucky, taking the law, figuratively, and axes, literally, into their own hands, solved the problem of how to rid their community of the illicit liquor traffic by destroying the stills. The names of the women were not divulged, but they are said to be prominent in their section, and, having become weary of waiting for the officers to put an end to bootlegging, decided to stop the source of the supply.

Two stills which were in operation in the Roaring Spring section, between Howe Valley and Eastview, were destroyed, the copper bodies of the stills being cut to bits and the other equipment destroyed. A quantity of corn meal for the mash tubs was strewn over the ground.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY AND AIRSHIP WORK

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England—One result of the explosion of the R-38 (ZR-2) will almost inevitably be a disposition on the part of the United States to favor the Zeppelin design. The airship now building at Lakehurst, New Jersey, is almost a replica of the R-38, and, although it will be completed, it is considered certain that the inquiry will show the need for important modifications. For an airship to have altitude capacity sufficient to cross from New York to San Francisco great size is absolutely essential, so that we may expect to see a Zeppelin at least as big as the L-71 begun in the near future.

It is believed that negotiations with the Zeppelin Airship Company have been reopened with a view to the building of the L-125, an airship with a gas capacity of 3,500,000 cubic feet and a maximum speed of 90 miles per hour. Such a ship was to have been begun as soon as the ratification of peace permitted German aircraft manufacturers to resume operations. Then, owing to the long delay and the general political situation, negotiations were interrupted. But it is considered now that rather than put up with further delays, and in order as soon as possible to begin airship work, the United States will come to terms with the Zeppelin company.

In Great Britain it must not be assumed that the explosion has put an end to airship work. It is significant that Howden, Kingnorth, Pulham, and Cardington airship bases have not yet been abandoned; it is, indeed, stated by people who are in a position to know what is going on that the British Admiralty has arranged to take on airship work, which was taken from them and handed over to the Royal Air Force despite their protests. The civil aviation department of the Air Ministry will certainly not do anything further with airships; nor will the royal air force add lighter-than-air craft to its cares. On the other hand, the Admiralty will not permit airship work to be entirely discontinued; and although it was content to see if anything would come out of the Air Ministry's offer to commercial firms, the disaster to R-38 has precipitated a situation in which the Ministry will almost certainly resume the burden.

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COOPERATION AS A DEMOCRATIC FORCE

International Cooperative Alliance
at Conference in Switzerland
Emphasizes Importance of
Movement in World Affairs

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

BASEL, Switzerland.—The International Cooperative Alliance, the International Peace Union, the International Law Association, and other world-wide organizations, having recently met for the first time since the interruption of their functions by the war, the International Cooperative Alliance has just followed suit, selecting this famous old Swiss city for its first after-war congress—a congress of extraordinary importance in view of the enormous dimensions of the modern development and future possibilities of the cooperative movement in many countries, as well as of the abundance and attractiveness of the agenda. The Swiss Government honored the gathering by officially delegating to it federal President Edmund Schulthess, who is at the head of the economic department of the Swiss Government. His speech dealt with the far-reaching bearing of that movement upon the reconstruction of world economies.

The International Cooperative Alliance originated in England 27 years ago. Ever since the first modest tentative of the famous Rochdale Pioneers in 1844 the cooperative movement had gone on spreading with a rapidity that called at last for international association. In the beginning, the alliance comprised all kinds of cooperative societies and unions: consumers, credit, agricultural, productive and so forth; but the British cooperative movement having always borne the stamp of a consumers' movement in the first place, the other elements or groups gradually dropped out and left the consumers' societies reigning supreme, the agricultural ones, by the way, forming even an "international" of their own, which was, however, destroyed by the war, whereas the older fabric withstood the storms of the perilous times and overcame all vicissitudes without sustaining great injuries. Activities had to be restricted and no congresses could naturally be held, but the alliance's press organ, the International Cooperative Bulletin, continued to keep the "enemies" together, with the result that no mutual embitterment at all arose between cooperators on both sides—a fact which went very far toward facilitating the resumption of friendly relations after the war. The totality of national groups are firmly convinced that all-round concord and unity were the only means of reconstructing the world economically.

Meeting a Real Success

In these circumstances it was comparatively easy to bring the Basel meeting about and to make it a great success. The spirit of internationalism the congress showed was so conspicuous that a large majority was obtained even for the admission, objected to by the French delegates chiefly, of the Russian cooperators who had put in an appearance on risk. The gathering over and over again emphasized the general necessity and willingness of cooperators the world over to pursue their high ideals by means of peaceful labor and brotherly harmony. Of destructive tendencies, which were there no trace perceptible in these four days, everything done was constructive and creative. A lot of work was done by the assembly. This fact is the less to be wondered at, seeing that among the delegates from over 20 nations there were not a few meritorious and experienced statesmen, as well as prominent organizers and natural scientists.

A motion in favor of world peace was proposed by Prof. Charles Glaser, leader of French cooperation, and adopted unanimously. So was a resolution of the alliance's central executives concerning the League of Nations. The "League idea" was "greeted with the greatest hopefulness by the cooperators assembled" as an "experiment along the lines of uniting the world for the purpose of assuring lasting peace and defending the interests common to mankind." The congress asks "cooperators throughout the universe to enjoin upon their governments the renouncing of the Covenant so as to democratize the League and make it a genuine community of nations." It "emphasizes the necessity for a speedy and general development of the cooperative movement in order to do away with economic frictions among peoples and thus complement the political peace League by an economic one."

Collaboration Is Needed

Another important resolution carried had been moved by Mr. Serwy, a prominent Belgian cooperator. It referred to the resolutions between the cooperative movement and the strained trade unions, and recommended cordial collaboration instead. More especially, the trade unions ought not to enter upon economic rivalry with the cooperative societies or to make exaggerated claims of any kind upon them. "Claims calculated to weaken their power for improving labor's economic position and for reconstructing society." Another section of Mr. Serwy's proposals ran thus:

"The organizing of the totality of consumers in cooperative societies would be the very best way to safeguard world peace and raise the economic status of peoples. For this reason the central executive of the alliance ought to expediently enlighten the public with regard to the importance of defending their consumers' rights by forming cooperative societies, and to ask the national unions of the alliance to urge upon the members of the local societies the advisability of strengthening the

latter and creating new ones wherever none exist."

In various resolutions the meeting protested against the violent measures taken against Ukrainian cooperators by the military authorities of Poland, against Italian cooperative co-ops by the Fascists, against Russian cooperation by the Soviet Government, and against the modern Hungarian movement by the Budapest reactionary government. "Cooperation must be permitted to develop in full freedom, unimpeded by radical, revolutionary or conservative authorities." Another resolution aimed at the creation of an International Cooperative Bank, of details to be elaborated by a conference of representatives of the existing national cooperative banks.

Change in By-Laws

The rules and by-laws of the alliance were changed in different respects. Membership is now being reserved in the first place to national unions, district associations, or single societies being admitted only from countries without a national organization. The alliance's principal aim is stated in the new statutes to be to "replace the present private system of economic competition by an absolutely independent cooperative organization defending the interests of the community on a basis of mutualism."

There was an important discussion about free trade, protection, and liberty of trade. The British delegates and some others pleaded for unlimited free trade, while the French representative was more or less conservative, but after having adjusted himself to the wishes of the more radical congressists, and dropped his desire for the preservation of customs barriers, his motion was carried. It was to the effect that cooperation was directed against trade competition and against "war in any and every shape," and went in for "the unification of all nations" and for "mutual aid and equity." It demanded the "elimination of the shopkeeper's spirit" from the commercial treaties, the fixing of regulations for a just distribution of food and raw materials, as well as public supervision of international monopolies and trusts. Lastly, "the League of Nations' economic commission ought to institute, as soon as possible, a universal statistical office for the collecting of information on the stocks of, and demands for, goods the world over."

The new executive appointed by the congress consists of 44 members representing 20 countries; London being the seat of the alliance, England is leading with seven members.

Women cooperators have made a move forward apropos of the Basel Congress. In a special three-day meeting connected with the latter, the foundations were laid for a Cooperative Women's International. Thirty-nine delegates were present.

It was resolved to organize as powerful an international body as possible, "which is to promote the cause of democracy and peace the world over by combining the political influence of the vote with the economic influence of the marketing basket."

TZECHEO-SLOVAKIA TO AID SOVIET RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia.—The catastrophe in Russia has aroused in Tzecho-Slovakia the sincerest interest and the strongest desire to help. Tzecho-Slovaks see in the Russian people in the first place millions of kinsmen in straits and the whole nation, irrespective of classes or political creed are prepared to do their best to help.

Committees, which until now have been supporting persons escaped from the land of the Soviets, or the Russian intelligentsia who lately appealed for help to the whole civilized world, have accordingly enlarged their sphere of activity. New committees have been formed in order to reach the whole public, and the government has taken the lead in these activities by publishing its program for a relief action for Russia. The different parties and committees—having formed a large relief committee for Russia, sent their delegates to Dr. Edward Beneš, the Tzecho-Slovak Minister of Foreign Affairs, who laid before them in detail the government's program of action on behalf of beleaguered Russia.

The government has already obtained information from different states regarding the measures adopted by other governments. France wishes to start an extensive relief action and is inclined to consider this as purely humanitarian and therefore bound by no conditions. She thinks also, that an international committee is needed. Some other states, as Sweden and Germany, desire to leave this work to their Red Cross and private associations.

In any case, there is hope that an international committee will be formed and the Supreme Council will deal with this question on the request of France. The Tzecho-Slovak Government wishes to give to the Russians as much support as possible from its own means, and in this regard it will be able to offer with the least possible delay commodities, clothing, and other things which can be easily transported from the warehouses. Further, the government wishes to concentrate all other private relief activities and to affiliate them to the future international action.

The Labor representatives are satisfied with the plans of Dr. Beneš and have given him all particulars regarding their own program. The Tzecho-Slovak Republic is still in full work of reconstruction, and the immense waste, caused by the war, is in many regards far from being good again. Her means are restricted, and the duty toward her own inhabitants is felt severely. But the nation will do its duty toward Russia to the utmost of its power, being bound to it by both human and Slavonic sentimental ties.

BRANGWYN'S HOME IN LONDON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Although born at Bruges during his parents' temporary residence in that old and picturesque city—not a bad place for an artistically gifted boy to receive his early impressions—Frank Brangwyn has spent nearly all his life at Hammersmith, except when he has been looking for things of beauty and interests in distant parts of the world. Like other good Hammersmithians, he resents and reacts against the ravages time has wrought in that once charming



The dining room with its old English cabinets and ancient Chinese paintings

ingly idyllic neighborhood, with its stately old houses in big park-like gardens. A high wall protects the old and roomy Georgian house, in which he has lived for a quarter of a century, from the ugliness of its surroundings, and a profusion of big trees in the good-sized garden makes one forget the nearness of busy thoroughfares.

The courtyard in front of the house, with its sundial and ornamental shrubs and trees, is paved with skillfully-placed stone slates of different colors and, knowing Frank Brangwyn's love of ancient pottery, it almost goes without saying that even in the courtyard one comes across decorative old jars. Within the house there is a wonderful and undoubtedly unique collection of these treasures, some dating as far back as 1000 years. One would imagine that most of these had been unearthed and brought home in triumph from his extensive travels, during which the artist, disregarding the beaten tracks, has visited Africa and large portions of Asia, Arabia, and Australia—to say nothing of Europe—but although these sights must have whetted his appetite and widened his knowledge, and although a good many rare pieces, no doubt, were come upon in the course of his wanderings, Mr. Brangwyn thinks there is no place in the world like London for picking up fine bits. He has a happy hand and a wonderfully sure eye, and the fact that he has allowed himself to be entirely guided by his artistic instinct and has not given a thought to what may be called the market value of things, endows his collection with an additional and singular charm.

Contrary to what one might expect from a painter who, in much of his work, shows great power of imagination and who revels in subtle and sumptuous color and boldness of line and shape, Brangwyn rather favors serene and subdued tones within the home. The hall is rosy, and the walls are done in a grayish-brown tone, against which old cabinets and bronzes and jars show off to great advantage. Fine old rugs, for which the master of the house also has a fondness, and flowers, furnish well-chosen elements of color.

Chinese and Persian Pottery
In the dining room the biscuit-colored walls are almost hidden by a couple of large and very handsome old English mahogany cabinets and a series of ancient Chinese paintings. These are very fine and would, in spite of their somber tones, prove dangerous neighbors to most modern paintings, but of such there is none in the room. The one cabinet contains among other things a number of valuable and beautiful books, but the contents of the other and larger cabinet are still more precious; a marvelous collection of old, very old Chinese and Persian pottery. Their subtle, almost indescribable lusters and shades make a fervent appeal to such a glorious colorist as Brangwyn. His eyes rest lovingly on their beauty as he carefully takes out one piece after another and shows them to his visitor. Of early Persian pottery there are Gabri and Rhages, from the tenth century, pieces which would make even the most blasé collector's mouth water and fill the director of many a museum with envy. Among the many specimens of early Chinese pottery there are representatives of the Tang, the Ivan, the Han, the Ling and the Ming periods, beautiful specimens in excellent condition. There is no chance of displaying anything like all Brangwyn's treasures; many are stored away in drawers and cupboards, and occasionally the artist rewards their patient waiting by taking these out and consigning others to temporary absence from the living rooms.

Next to the dining room lies the long drawing room, like the former,

facing the garden, into which one enters from a terrace leading on to a large lawn ending at a trellis partition with climbers, and flanked by handsome trees, but Brangwyn's gardening interest is mainly centered on the garden of his house in the country, a quaint old-time structure, once the abode of one of the queens of Henry VIII. On the walls of the drawing room a number of large old Japanese paintings vie with those in the adjoining room and here are some excellent cabinets which the artist himself has designed. In the drawing room the collector is more an evidence, more perhaps than many a "tidy" housewife would appreciate, but it is very charming and fascinating and a true artist's room. There



The dining room with its old English cabinets and ancient Chinese paintings

are some fine, small, old cabinets and here, too, are lovely pieces of old pottery, among them a very large and venerable jar in Italian majolica, also some fine old masters and quite a large collection of modern bronzes. Conspicuous among the former is a remarkably fine Jan van Schoorel, who went to Rome and became a pupil of Michael Angelo. Of other famous masters of the past Holbein, Hieronymus Bosch, Mastaert and Swartz are worthily represented.

Bronze as a medium appeals to Brangwyn and his collection comprises works by some of the most famous sculptors of the last few decades: Rodin, Legros, Charpentier, Valgren, Lanteri, to mention only a few.

The Largest Studio

Brangwyn's studio is beyond a question one of the largest, if not the largest in London, yet it would have been larger still had P. B., as his friends like to call him, had it more his own way. And there is no doubt he wants a huge workshop. No painter has probably ever been honored, rather an ill-chosen word—by so many commissions, from all corners of the world, of such vast dimensions and varied scope as has Brangwyn and, as a matter of fact, his studio is not big enough, although it would completely dwarf the work of most artists. It has been said of Brangwyn, often and by eminent judges, that he was head and shoulders above his fellows; you realize this when you hear and see what he has done and is doing. Vast decorative problems, in England and other European countries, in Canada, in the United States, in Japan have been entrusted to Brangwyn and solved by him.

For his friend, Mr. Matsukata, of Kobe, he has not only designed a gallery for modern art, which the West may well envy the East, but he has helped this rich Japanese to fill it with the best of modern art from many lands. It is an interesting story how this cooperation was brought about. Brangwyn became acquainted with Matsukata through the latter's brother, attached to the Japanese Legation in London, and he bought one or two of Brangwyn's paintings; he bought some more, began to understand the excellence of the artist's work and went on buying, as long as there was anything to buy, and now he is the happy owner of 30 or 40 "Frank Brangwyns." When there were no more of these to be had, he turned his attention to other great modern masters and, guided by Brangwyn's wide knowledge of contemporary art, the Japanese now boasts a singularly fine collection, as may, for instance, be gathered from the fact that it comprises about 40 works by Rodin. So Kipling's prophecy of East never meeting West does not, quite seem to hold good within the realms of art.

ESCORT FOR ALEPPO MERCHANTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

BEIRUT, Syria.—The military authorities have informed the merchants of Aleppo that caravans conveying merchandise may henceforth accompany the military convoys which leave Aleppo two or three times a week for the towns of Jessor-Affrine and Cheik Abdel-Rahman near to Alexandretta.

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BULGARIA KEEPS TREATY PROMISES

People Claim However, Country Is Badly Rewarded for Keeping Faith With Allies

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

SOFIA, Bulgaria.—The Bulgarians claim that their country is badly rewarded for its complete obedience and submission to the wishes of the allies. The Prime Minister, Mr. Stamboulski, as mandatory of the Bul-



The dining room with its old English cabinets and ancient Chinese paintings

garian state, has signed the Treaty of Neuilly, stating that Bulgaria would do everything that is humanly possible to fulfill the engagements imposed upon her. Since then the Bulgarian Government has in effect kept its promise.

The various civil and military commissions of the entente sent Sofia for the performance of the treaty recognize the fact without reserve. The allied Supreme Council, on the other hand, apparently wants to emphasize the burdens of the Treaty of Neuilly, by interpreting certain clauses in such a way, that their performance is rendered more difficult to the Bulgarian people.

To what is this treatment due? Recently, the British representative in Sofia opined that it was not due to the attitude of Bulgaria, but was inherent to the general state of affairs in the Near East. The Bulgarians interpret these words, in the sense that England is compelled to sacrifice, if necessary, Bulgaria in order to realize her program in the East.

Britain's Aims

Great Britain, it is claimed, aimed during the war at securing the route to India, by land and sea, and eliminating Germany from Asia Minor whether she was beginning to infiltrate. This object was within the scope of performance of a British plan—the creation of a vast Arabian Empire around the Red Sea, extending to the Persian Gulf, which would be completely under British control.

The issue of the war seemed to be realizing all these dreams of British diplomacy beyond the boldest of hopes. At the end of 1919 England was apparently nearing the great goal and was going to reap the fruit of a hundred years of persevering and intelligent effort; she seemed, in fact, to be about to rule over all the Arabian regions from the Nile to the Persian Gulf and from the Anti-Taurus to the Indian Ocean.

A Turn of Affairs

A turn of affairs then occurred in Persia. The awakening of the Persians had not been taken into account, who proclaimed the aphorism, "Persia

only to the Persians." The Nationalist movement in Egypt was a second deception. Succeeding events turned out in such a way that neither in the Hedjaz, in Syria, nor in Mesopotamia did the English remain any longer the masters of the situation. The history of these countries during these last months are a full proof thereof.

The great scheme of establishing an Arabian Empire as elaborated in London was considered a failure. The British Government has, however, for the time being, not hesitated to give up its Arabian policy. Without waiving, a fresh plan has been drawn up which will guarantee, at any rate, to the British Empire the control and supremacy of the route to India. It covers now the formation, under the British protectorship, of a large Grecian Empire in the East, around the straits, which will be an inlet and outlet to the Black Sea.

A Difficult Plan

This scheme may prove more difficult to carry out than the Arabian plan. At the present time the position is such that at Sofia nothing in the interest of the restoration of the country, may either be undertaken or proposed to one or the other of the allied commissions. Bulgaria needs to contract a loan. England resists. Bulgaria craves a delay of at least two years to pay the first installment of the war indemnity of 2,500,000,000 francs. London, however, refuses to listen. The Treaty allows Bulgaria an army of volunteers enlisted for at least 12 years. The Government of Sofia has shown all good will to act in conformity therewith, but the Inter-allied Military Commission and the diplomatic representatives of the "Big Three" have unanimously considered this clause cannot be performed by Bulgaria and have voted for the maintenance of a standing army equal in strength to the army of volunteers allowed by the Treaty of Peace.

The Supreme Council, as the result of Britain's formal veto, has rejected this suggestion and has ordered that all the soldiers of the former army still with the colors should be demobilized. Consequently, after the end of September, Bulgaria's army will not exceed a given strength, not only to protect her frontiers but to keep internal order and security, for the constabulary is considered as forming part of the army.

If Bulgaria is not able to hold her own in the event of trouble arising, there will be the opportunity for the neighboring states to occupy the country with the consent of England, regardless of the consequences and danger of conflict in the Balkan Peninsula that such measures of violence would undoubtedly entail with a people so cognizant of their strength as the Bulgarians.

FRANCE AND THE NEAR EAST MANDATE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

BEIRUT, Syria.—The military authorities have issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Djebel-El Drouze (The Druse Mountain) from which the following are extracts: "Aeroplanes are flying above your country, important French forces are proceeding toward Souaida. "Whether you look up toward the sky or around you on the ground you will see manifestations of the prestige of a great power, which is the one to whom you have entrusted the mandate. You recognized the benefactions of the power when it accorded to you your administrative autonomy and you esteemed its aid quite recently over the important question of your frontiers. "Some evil counsellors who come from outside are trying to foment trouble among you. "They are trying to obscure your real interests, and to deceive you by misrepresenting the intentions and forcefulness of the mandatory power. "By these machinations they hope to put an obstacle in the way of the progress and civilization to which France is leading you. "France will not tolerate this state of things. "The foregoing declarations prove to you that France has two objects in sending an armed force into your mountains. The first is that of protecting you. The second is to chastise its enemies."

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BURNS FEDERATION HOLDS CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

DUMFERLINE, Scotland.—The annual conference of the Burns Federation was held at Dumferline recently, and a dinner was given by Sir Alexander Gibb, president of the Dumferline United Burns Club, to the delegates.

Sir William Noble, chief engineer of the post office, in proposing "The Imperial Forces" spoke particularly of the work of the navy during the war, and said that on the night war was declared a small naval ship left Dover with sealed orders, and by breakfast time the next day had returned after having cut every German cable in the sea. Thus 10 hours after the declaration of war, the Germans could not send a telegram outside their own country.

At the conference 90 clubs were represented by 250 delegates, and it was reported that there were 295 clubs on the roll of the federation. In the annual report reference was made to the conferring of the degree of LL.D. on the federation president, Dr. D. McNaught. It was interesting to note, the report stated, that through the efforts of the Detroit Burns Club a statue of Burns had been erected in the city. The chairman, Dr. McNaught, speaking of the efforts that were being made to increase interest in the vernacular language, said it might not be possible to preserve the vernacular, but what certain clubs were doing by way of children's competitions always served to keep before the young the Scots language in its purest form. J. Jeffrey Hunter, Glasgow, made a proposal that the federation should appeal to the Scottish education authorities and to individual schoolmasters to establish school competitions in Scottish literature and history and also for funds to carry on such a scheme.

Following the conference the delegates adjourned to the Carnegie library, where Sir Alexander Gibb formally handed over to the Burns Federation the collection of Burns' works and relics, which had been purchased by him. The collection, it was stated by Dr. McNaught, was one of the most valuable of Burns libraries, and Dumferline is now in the unique position of having, on the whole, considering the rarities contained in the collection, the very best library relating to Burns in Scotland. Sir Alexander Gibb, in making over the gift, said he hoped the collection would strengthen the link which Dumferline already has with Burns. It is proposed to hold the next conference at Birmingham.

ARMISTICE DAY SERVICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—Bishop William T. Manning has written to the clergy of his diocese, asking that they keep their churches open on Armistice Day and hold certain services in them, including the period of silent prayer requested by President Harding. The bishop also urges that the churches pray particularly for the Conference on Limitation of Armament, that those participating in it may be true to their high tasks, that suspicions and misunderstandings be removed and that justice, mercy and peace prevail.

New Suits of Distinction

The new suits for Fall and Winter are of particular distinction in style, fabric and design, featuring many new and elegant materials,—pannelvelaine, veldynes, mousseyes—as well as the much favored duvet de laines and tricotines; in style they are both strictly tailored and elaborately fur and embroidery trimmed; the colors include navy, brown and black and also the new shades,—Sorrento, Zanzibar, tortoise, Byzantine and marabout.

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SOUTHERN TEAMS SHOW UP FINELY

Take Part in Two Inter-Sectional Contests Which Show the South Is Developing Strong Football Eleven This Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATLANTA, Georgia.—The past week-end of southern football was the most interesting of the present season by virtue of two inter-sectional games, namely, the University of Georgia-Harvard University game, and the Tulane University-Rice Institute contest. Of these, the Georgia-Harvard game holds first place, the showing the southern team making being the biggest surprise of the season. Georgia, after getting a bad start by having her line broken through and a punt blocked by Harvard for a touchdown in the first two minutes of play, kept her morale intact the remainder of the game and played the Crimson to a standstill. The 10-to-7 victory Harvard won over the Red and Black is positive proof that football is played below the Mason and Dixon line and that southern football teams will have to be taken more into consideration from now on. Georgia made a distinct hit at Boston, Massachusetts, last Saturday, and her excellent showing is a credit to the south.

Tulane met and defeated Rice, 7 to 6, at Houston, Texas, in the other inter-sectional game. Tulane, however, is not considered in the southern championship race, as she lost her first game, 14 to 0, against Mississippi College.

Georgia School of Technology handed out a severe drubbing to the aggressive Furman College team, running up a 60-to-0 score on the team that the University of Georgia defeated 27 to 7 the week before. Furman played the Golden Tornado practically even the first quarter, holding Tech on her 14-yard line for downs in this period. Tech pushed over a touchdown by forward passes, however, a little later, and for the remainder three quarters easily outplayed Furman. Tech was without the services of O. G. Davis '22, her star varsity guard and John Stoen '24, left end, and substituted frequently during the last half.

Vanderbilt University triumphed over University of Kentucky, 21 to 14, at Lexington, in a hard-fought game. Vanderbilt scored twice in the first period, once from a punt fumble by the Kentucky quarterback, and the other by a fakes forward pass. This is the first time Kentucky has scored against Vanderbilt in more than a score of years the two teams have been playing.

Alabama Polytechnic Institute defeated Clemson College, 56 to 0, in a one-sided game at Auburn, Alabama. The University of Alabama also had an easy game with Bryson College and defeated that institution, 85 to 0. Centre College defeated St. Xavier, 28 to 0, the winners outweighing the smaller college many pounds per man.

The University of Virginia scored a 14-to-7 victory over Virginia Military Institute. This victory was looked for, as V. M. I. lost practically all her 1920 men and has a green line-up.

West Virginia defeated Ohio University, 7 to 0, when George Hill '22 took the ball on the second play and raced 47 yards for the only score of the game. Hill ran 65 yards from kick-off in the second half, but fumbled after the last Ohio tackler downed him and Ohio recovered. Save for Hill's spectacular runs, the game was listless throughout.

OKLAHOMA HAS TEN VETERANS

Missouri Valley Conference Football Champions of Last Year Meet Washington Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NORMAN, Oklahoma.—University of Oklahoma, winner of the championship title last year, will meet its first Missouri Valley Conference opponent on the gridiron Saturday when Washington University is faced, and the Sooners are predicting a victory.

The recall of H. V. McDermott, former Oklahoma quarterback in 1916 to 1919, to fill the vacancy on the Oklahoma coaching staff left by E. A. Meacham, and the addition of B. A. Graham, four years a Southwestern University quarterback, to assist with the freshman, gives B. G. Owen, director of athletics, four coaches. G. C. Jacobsen, University of Iowa, '16, line coach, and B. G. Owen, University of Kansas '96, who has led Oklahoma athletics since 1905, are the only veteran coaches with Oklahoma.

Oklahoma's 10 letter men to return are Capt. L. E. Haskell '22, end; J. H. Marsh '23, end; G. M. Tyler '22, end and halfback; R. E. Swatek '22, regular fullback last season; C. E. Morrison '23, fullback; H. F. Hill '22, first halfback; W. H. McKinley '22, guard; W. D. Hamm '22, center; G. V. Edmondson '23, guard and tackle; R. J. Cullen '23, guard. Four of these men were selected for all-Valley honors last season in keeping with the fortunes of the championship eleven of Oklahoma. Hamm, Haskell and Tyler received several honor mentions last season, but did not place on first eleven.

The most promising new material in the ranks of the Oklahoma team this season are Warren Bailey '23, tackle; R. C. Dawley '24, tackle; H. P. Bone-

brake '23, end; W. H. Stahl '23, end; J. G. Bristol '23, fullback; W. E. Hendricks '24, fullback and quarter-back; J. A. Carter '24, tackle; C. W. Cowap '24, tackle; Glenn Pendergast '24, guard; R. F. Rose '24, guard; C. V. Sidwell '23, tackle; Grant Spangler '24, guard; A. F. Hocker '24, center; J. H. Hogan '23, quarterback; A. R. Jackson '24, quarterback; Edward Johnson '24, quarterback; J. M. Thompson '24, guard; D. H. Walden '24, guard and tackle; J. P. James '23, halfback and fullback; D. J. L. Walther '23, halfback and quarter-back.

WOODS MAKES A HIGH RUN OF 57

Defeats Michael Wovach While Hueston Disposes of de Langh in Pocket Billiards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—Arthur Woods of Minneapolis, Minnesota, made a brilliant high run of 57 in defeating Michael Wovach, Trenton, New Jersey, in the United States national pocket billiards championship tournament here Tuesday afternoon. Woods won by the score of 125 to 63 and went out in 11 innings. Woods had the balls well broken when he tried a long combination shot for his fifty-eighth consecutive point, but missed by inches. He was afforded a rousing ovation at the end of his long run. The world's high run in a championship tournament is 61, made here two years ago by Benjamin Allen of Kansas City, Missouri. The score by innings:

Arthur Woods—5 0 0 28 37 0 0 11
57-125. Innings—11. Scratches—1.
High run—57.
Michael Wovach—10 27 0 14 0 0 0 0
63-63. Innings—11. Scratches—1.
High run—27.
Referee—L. M. Stouenburgh, Buffalo.

In the early afternoon match T. A. Hueston of Los Angeles, California, former national champion, who is trying a come-back, easily disposed of W. F. de Langh of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 125 to 29. Hueston had a high run of 29 which he compiled in his third inning. The former champion went out in 18 innings. The score by innings:

T. A. Hueston—0 0 25 6 13 0 15 0 7
125-125. Innings—18. Scratches—1.
High run—29.
W. F. de Langh—0 0 1 2 6 0 4 0 0 0
29-29. Innings—18. Scratches—1.
High run—4.
Referee—L. M. Stouenburgh.

Champion R. E. Greenleaf of Wilmington, Delaware, defeated Wovach here Monday night by a score of 129 to 34. Greenleaf went out with an unfinished run of 42. Wovach, who holds the New Jersey state championship, was outclassed by Champion Greenleaf, his best effort being a run of 13 late in the match. Greenleaf's run of 42, which took him out, was his longest, but just two innings before he had a well-played 24. Greenleaf won in 29 innings. The score by innings:

R. E. Greenleaf—6 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
129-129. Innings—29. Scratches—4.
High run—42.
Michael Wovach—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0
34-34. Innings—29. Scratches—4.
High run—12.
Referee—L. M. Stouenburgh.

In the other Monday night match, J. B. Keogh of Rochester, New York, runner-up to Greenleaf in the national tournament here two years ago, defeated Philadelphia's only representative, W. F. de Langh, by the score of 145 to 43 in 36 innings. The veteran Keogh made a high run of 14, while de Langh's best run was 12. This is the first time that de Langh and Wovach have ever played in a national tournament. The score by innings:

J. B. Keogh—5 4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 13 8 0
145-145. Innings—36. Scratches—5.
High run—14.
W. F. de Langh—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1
43-43. Innings—36. Scratches—5.
High run—12.
Referee—L. M. Stouenburgh.

SOUTHERN FOOTBALL SCORES

GEORGIA TECH.	CENTRE
42-Wake Forest 0	28-Ky. Wesleyan 0
41-Oglethorpe 0	14-Clemson 0
38-Davidson 0	14-Va. Poly. L. 0
36-Furman 0	0-28-St. Xavier 0
222	0 84

ALABAMA	GEORGIA
34-Howard 0	26-Miss. Univ. 0
27-Spring Hill 7	27-Furman 0
25-Marion Inst. 0	7-Harvard 10
95-Bryson Col. 0	
211	21 62

VIRGINIA M. I.	ALABAMA P. I.
13-Roanoke 0	41-Ga. Mil. Ac. 3
22-Hamp-Sidg. 0	34-Howard 0
20-Wake Forest 0	48-Spring Hill 0
7-Univ. of Va. 14	56-Clemson 0
72	14 179

VANDERBILT	TULANE
34-Tenn. Norf. 0	0-Miss. Col. 14
42-Moreover 0	26-Miss. Univ. 0
21-Kentucky 14	7-Rice Inst. 0
97	14 33

NEW TIMING SYSTEM

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, held here Monday night, it was voted to time all races in the championship meets of this association in tenths of a second instead of fifths as in the past. This is in conformity with the system used in Olympic games.

WIDE BAY CREW WINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian News Office

BRISBANE, Queensland.—The eight-oar championship of Queensland has been won by the Wide Bay crew. The Commercial Club of Brisbane was second, nine lengths behind over a three-mile course.

COLUMBIA SHOWS BIG IMPROVEMENT

This Year's Blue and White Football Eleven Is Expected to Uphold the Best Traditions of the Gridiron Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York.—In spite of a defeat in the opening game of the season, by Amherst College, by a score of 9 to 7, largely due to the lack of an efficient punter, the Columbia University football team, in the second year of the coaching of F. J. O'Neill, has rounded into a team that should uphold the best traditions of the game at the Morningside Heights University. The defeat has now been remedied, and the team is in a position to exercise its best efforts, without the penalty of losing its gains by poor kicking.

In the backfield a new acquisition, Walter Koppisch '24, making his first appearance on a varsity gridiron, has easily won a place on the line-up, where his efforts are supplemented by J. W. Thornton '22, C. R. Moszczinski '23, and R. M. Burt '23, all of last year's team. Charles Applebaum '23, another back of last year, was late in reporting, and is being used to fill any vacancy that may occur in the course of the game. The same is true of Frederick de Stefano '23, who also affords additional strength in the kicking department, in which he is rapidly improving.

As quarterback E. A. Anderson '23, who was a substitute back last year, has displaced John Freeman '24, who officiated in the Amherst game and by his inability to handle the ball, paved the way to the visitors' victory. Another reason for the change was the discovery that Anderson had greatly improved in kicking ability over the previous year, and could fill the vacant place as the punter for the team. M. L. Reilly '23, of the basketball team, and John McCauley '22 are also available candidates.

The scrimmage line is strongest at the end positions, no less than six experienced ends being available, so that Coach O'Neill can use three complete shifts for the purpose of developing the open game on which he has so much reliance. Franklin Brodli '23, the stroke of the 1921 crew, holds the premier position, and coupled with him is R. P. Forsythe '22, one of the best players in the 1920 team. R. F. Pulley '23 is another candidate who had experience last year, with John Kleininger '22, last year's captain, in support, while Reilly and McCauley are newcomers out of the lineup last year, but played on previous teams, complete the sextet.

The quality of the players in the backfield and on the ends was strongly brought out in the New York University game, on Saturday. Playing straight football, without any attempts at trick or aerial plays, a touchdown was scored in every quarter except the third, while the visitors never crossed Columbia's 25-yard line, though they had many of the same players who had held Columbia in the previous year to a close score. Koppisch, Moszczinski, and Anderson, with his punts, were all sure ground-gainers, and Brodli, by his vigorous tackling of the visitors' backs in the first quarter, permanently ended what might have been a score. De Stefano, and McCauley, going in in the final quarter, after various attempts at open play, found an opening, and the former made the yard line of the 40 yards for a touchdown, but failed to kick his goal. Practically the entire squad was used in the final moments, and all showed the influence of the first-class training they had received.

In this game, Capt. F. K. Scovill '22 made his first appearance at center, having previously played guard, and made a fair impression. Others available for the position, who were used in part of the game, were F. Fargo '22, relief center last year, and Elmer Price '24, 1920 freshman center, who are running a close race for the position. G. S. Calloway '23 and Morris Walder '24 are again holding the guard positions, with H. R. Korn '23, the largest man on the team, available as a substitute, and lacking only experience to qualify as one of the great gridiron linemen. A. E. Modarelli '22 of last year's team, after a slow start, has qualified for one of the tackle positions, replacing Calloway for guard, while Edwin Meyer Jr. '23, who was compelled to retire from the lineup last year, is proving himself in the other tackle position. A number of experienced line substitutes are also available.

The schedule, under the new governing rules, has been immensely strengthened, and includes a game against Cornell University at the Polo Grounds on November 5, which is the first attempt by Columbia to re-establish herself in the position in the football world held prior to 1905, when the game was forbidden by the university authorities. The balance of the schedule is as follows:

October 22—Dartmouth College at Hanover, New Hampshire; 29—Williams College at South Field.
November 12—Ohio University at South Field; 24—Colgate University at South Field.

OREGON HOLDS FALL BASEBALL PRACTICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

EUGENE, Oregon.—Fall baseball practice for 40 aspirants for places on the 1922 varsity nine has started at the University of Oregon under the direction of Coach George Bohler.

This is the first time in history that fall baseball practice has been held at Oregon.

Practice consists largely of batting and bunting, with sliding and baserunning to be added later when the candidates are forced indoors. The large grand stand on old Kincaid Field, former football gridiron, which has been replaced by the new Hayward athletic field, which was dedicated last fall, is being remodeled into an up-to-date batting cage with a slanting floor and wire netting on the sides. The coach expects his candidates to use this cage throughout the winter months.

MICHIGAN NEEDS TWO NEW TACKLES

Coach F. H. Yost Has Splendid Squad of Candidates Out for the Wolverine Varsity Football Team This Fall

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ANN ARBOR, Michigan.—Optimism still rules the University of Michigan football camp. While F. H. Yost, head coach and director of intercollegiate athletics, is predicting no intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association championship, he is admittedly sanguine regarding the present football season.

"We have our best material in at least 10 years," said Yost here recently. "The men are working with an enthusiasm which means much in a hard campaign such as we are sure to have this fall. We are making no predictions regarding the outcome of the season; but we are going to have a good team." Michigan apparently has everything but a pair of tackles, and a squad of five good-looking candidates is working out under three tackle coaches in an effort to plug the only real holes in the Wolverine line.

Yost has many veterans back this fall, but the loss of his two star tackles, Angus Goetz '21 and E. E. Wieman '21, has given him a problem. Both these former players are aiding in the coaching this fall.

Capt. R. J. Dunne '22, W. J. Van Orden '23, and Hugh Wilson '21 are three veteran guards; H. A. Vick '21 is back at center, and Paul Goebel '23 and Franklin Cappon '23 are back at end. J. E. Johns '23, substitute tackle last fall, is also back to bolster up the line.

In the backfield the only veteran letter men are Frank Sketete '22, fullback; Edward Usher '22, halfback; and Theodore Banks '23, quarterback. These 10 varsity men form a strong nucleus for the 1921 eleven but several of the veterans will have a hard time retaining their positions this fall. The material coming on from the freshman squad of last year is unusually promising and if Yost can find two varsity tackles in the squad of line candidates he will have a great team.

Harry Kipke '24, Douglas Roby '24, Irwin Uteritz '24, and R. T. Knode '24 are among the more promising backfield candidates among the sophomores. Kipke brought a creditable scholastic reputation from Lansing, Michigan, and has made good as a ground gainer. Both Roby and Uteritz played on the varsity nine last spring, having entered the university in the middle of the preceding year. Knode plays the quarterback and is expected to give Banks a battle.

Sketete, who won a place on Walter Camp's all-American team in 1918, when he was a freshman, will do the kicking. He is a fine place kicker, as well as being one of the ablest punters who ever played on Ferry Field.

On the line the veterans will probably retain their positions everywhere except tackle, and possibly at one end. Bernard Kirk '23 is sure of a regular place this fall. He is a great end, can run, kick, or pass the ball, thus exercising a triple threat when pulled into the backfield, while he is an adept at receiving passes. If Kirk is used at end, which appears likely, Cappon probably will be pulled back behind the line. Cappon was an all-Michigan scholastic fullback when in high school and never played end until Yost made him into a flanker last fall.

At the tackles, Donald Wieman '24, Stanley Mulreath '24, LeRoy Nelsch '24, and Donald Swan '22 are the most promising of the youngsters, with Johns the only letter man back. As Johns was not a regular last fall, he is facing a real battle this fall to win a place. Wieman, younger brother of Coach Wieman, who played the same position, appears to be sure of one tackle, with the other place in doubt among the other men named.

The team has already played three games and won all of them by satisfactory margins. Mt. Union College was defeated in the opening game, 44 to 0. Case School was defeated the next Saturday, 64 to 0, and last Saturday the Wolverines defeated Michigan Agricultural College, 30 to 0. This Saturday the first Conference game will be played when Michigan meets Ohio State University, the 1920 champions. A victory for the Maize and Blue is expected as Ohio State has not shown up as strongly this year as last. The full schedule follows:

October 1—Mt. Union College at Ann Arbor; 8—Case College at Ann Arbor; 15—Michigan Agricultural College at Ann Arbor; 22—Ohio State University at Ann Arbor; 29—University of Illinois at Urbana.
November 12—University of Wisconsin at Madison; 19—University of Minnesota at Ann Arbor.

OLDHAM TEAM IS UNDEFEATED

Leads the Northern Union Rugby Football League Standing to September 24

NORTHERN RUGBY FOOTBALL LEAGUE	(To September 24 Inclusive)	W. L. D. For Agst. P.C.
Oldham	6	0 1 15 29 30.00
Leeds	6	1 0 15 29 30.00
Huddersfield	5	1 0 13 24 33.33
Hull Kingston Rovers	4	1 0 7 24 30.00
Dewsbury	4	1 0 35 39 50.00
Batley	4	0 1 49 23 75.00
Salford	3	1 0 35 24 75.00
Leigh	3	1 1 34 24 70.00
St. Helens Rovers	3	1 1 33 34 75.00
Widnes	2	1 2 31 37 60.00
Rochdale	3	2 0 40 50 60.00
Hull	4	2 0 118 60 57.14
Broughton	2	1 1 48 22 50.00
Halifax	2	1 2 39 27 50.00
Barrow	3	3 0 61 67 50.00
Swinton	2	2 0 33 37 50.00
St. Helens Rovers	2	0 0 48 80 40.00
Featherstone Rovers	2	4 0 61 106 33.33
Wakefield Trinity	2	4 0 49 78 33.33
Warrington	2	4 0 51 88 33.33
York	1	4 0 37 43 20.00
Bramley	1	4 0 37 65 20.00
Hunslet	1	6 0 21 180 14.28
Bradford Northern	0	6 0 25 127 0.00
Keighley	0	0 0 8 84 0.00

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, England.—Oldham, which team headed the Northern Rugby Football League standing after the games on September 24, was the only side which had managed to avoid defeat since the 1921-22 season commenced. Batley lost its undefeated record on the date mentioned, when Leeds, Huddersfield, Widnes, St. Helens Recreation, Dewsbury and Salford added to their lists of victories.

The great surprise of the day was the defeat of Halifax, on the home enclosure, at the hands of Widnes. In every department, except fullback, the winners were distinctly superior. The speed and combination of the Widnes rear divisions overwhelmed the Halifax men, while the winning forwards tackled with such zest as to render difficult any progress lineward on the part of Halifax. Frank Todd did make one splendid dash away from the base of the scrum, but was not supported, and no score resulted. R. Gregory snapped up a pass, intended for a Halifax three-quarter-back, and scored a try early in the game. Shortly afterward, J. Redmond scored after a good round of passing, and also kicked two goals. This completed the scoring.

Batley's first defeat was the result of a fine rally on the part of Warrington, after being six points to the bad. Had the losers accepted all the opportunities presented them, a different story might have been told. St. Helens Recreation routed Wakefield Trinity on the latter's ground by resolute play, and the Dewsbury men were easy winners against Bradford Northern. Salford showed that previous victories correctly represented their current form by gaining a victory at Keighley.

Swinton defeated Hull in masterly fashion, and proved superior both in the pack and in the loose. Oldham doing the same to Hunslet. E. H. Knapman kicked seven goals for Oldham, besides playing a capital game generally for his side. H. Buck was the best of the Hunslet men. Rochdale Hornets won by one goal-kick. Leeds decisively defeated Barrow. The Leeds backs were in great form. Huddersfield had an easy task against York, while St. Helens found Bramley unwilling to yield, though finally compelled to do so. It was nearly half-time before the Leigh forwards asserted their superiority over the Featherstone Rovers' forwards. This once accomplished, victory came fairly easily to the Leigh men. A. R. Taylor did some clever running and scoring for the visitors.

The game between the Australians team, now in England for test match purposes, and Hull Kingston Rovers, was expected to prove a real trial of strength, for the tourists. The trial did not appear to give very much concern to the visitors, however, who ran out winners by 26 points to 6. While it is true that the Rovers secured possession of the ball from the scrum, they were quite unable to make sufficient use of that advantage to force a try, their own points being the result of three goals. When the Australians obtained the ball and began to open out the game, the Rovers were distinctly second best.

Harold Horder was the star performer for the winners, scoring four tries, and, while doing so giving such an exhibition of speed, side-stepping, and swerving as must have been a revelation to the home team. On one occasion he received the ball near the half-way line, and, although surrounded by a crowd of Rovers, contrived to thread his way to the line to score the best try of the match. Rex Norman, at fullback, has a style all his own, but, nevertheless, played faultlessly. Duncan Thompson, at halfbacks, completely outplayed his vis-a-vis, T. McElevay. Apart from the forwards, the best man on the Rovers' side was L. Osborne. The league results on September 24 follow:

Goals Tried	W. L. D. For Agst. P.C.
Leeds	0 2 6 26
Salford	0 2 6 26
Huddersfield	0 2 6 26
Dewsbury	0 2 6 26
St. Helens	0 2 6 26
Warrington	0 2 6 26
Leigh	0 2 6 26
St. Helens Rovers	0 2 6 26
Rochdale Hornets	0 2 6 26
Widnes	0 2 6 26
Oldham	0 2 6 26
Barrow	0 2 6 26
Keighley	0 2 6 26
York	0 2 6 26
Bradford N.	0 2 6 26
Bramley	0 2 6 26

ENGLISH LADIES' SWIMMING RACE

Miss P. Scott, of Cardiff, Wins Long Distance Championship Event From Kew to Putney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The English ladies' long distance swimming championship, which came into being only last year, was recently won by Miss P. Scott, of Cardiff, who defeated the holder, Miss C. M. Jeans of Nottingham, without a great deal of difficulty. The course was from Kew to Putney in the river Thames, a distance of 5m. 60yds., and all the competitors, 29 in number, finished. Of these, 23 gained standard certificates for finishing not more than 10 minutes behind the winner. Miss Scott's win was especially meritorious, as it was her first attempt over so long a distance and she had never before swum in river water. She is the holder of the Welsh 100-yard ladies' championship. Miss Jeans was looked upon as almost certain to win, as she has met with remarkable success in English championships during the last seven or eight years.

Miss Jeans won the initial long distance championship last year, and also a similar event, over the same course, in 1919. Conditions were perfect for the 1921 race and Miss Scott soon obtained a slight lead. She was using a very labored stroke, which, although it appeared to demand a great deal of energy, kept her well in front. Miss Jeans tried her hardest to pay back the leader, but always found her best spurts counteracted by a similar increase in speed on the part of Miss Scott. The latter at no point in the race was more than 20 yards ahead, and probably owed her success to her early lead.

After Hammersmith Bridge had been passed, Miss Jeans came up to within 15 yards of her rival. But she could approach no nearer, and in the last half mile Miss Scott increased her pace to good effect, and finished 14m. ahead of Miss Jeans in 1h. 6m. 55s. Miss Lucy Morton of Blackpool, who was second to Miss Jeans in 1919 and 1920, was third. She used the breast stroke over the whole distance, and came in 1m. 26s. behind Miss Jeans. Miss G. Carson, who also used the breast stroke throughout, finished fourth, and Miss D. A. Wheat, who was disqualified last year for holding onto her accompanying boat, secured the fifth position.

Among the best performances accomplished by lady swimmers in England recently must be reckoned that of Miss Ivy Hawkes of the Surrey Ladies' Club, who swam for upwards of 12 1/2 hours in an endeavor to improve upon the world's record long distance swim for ladies. She did not succeed in doing so, but it must be said that the conditions were all against her. She hopes to compete next year for the cross-channel swimming competition, which will be open to women as well as men. In this perfect competition no swimmer will be debilitated from over-exercising, as he or she can furnish proof of ability to swim long distances. The scheme, promoted by the Channel Swimming Club, will, it is hoped, induce swimmers of all nationalities to make further attempts at swimming from England to France across the English Channel. As it is, only desultory attempts are made to emulate the feat of Capt. Matthew Webb and T. W. Burgess, the only men ever to perform the extremely difficult feat.

MISS LEITCH TAKES QUALIFYING MEDAL

BAYSIDE, Long Island, New York.—Giving a splendid exhibition of playing, Miss Cecil Leitch, British, French and Canadian woman golf champion, won the qualifying-round golf medal in the invitation women's golf tournament held over the links of the Belleclaire Golf and Country Club, Monday, with a card of 81. This was five strokes better than the card turned in by Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, who finished second.

Miss Leitch's golf was of the highest order. She was only eight strokes above par going out in 40 and coming in in 41. Eight-five players took part in the qualifying round. The cards of those who qualified for the first division of match play follow:

	Out	In	Ttl
Mrs. Cecil Leitch, England.....	40	41	81
Mrs. T. Hucknall, Forest Hill.....	44	37	81
Mrs. Glenna Collett, Metacomb.....	45	36	81
Mrs. W. A. Garvin, Belleclaire.....	45	36	81
Mrs. Harriet Shepherd, Hartford.....	45	36	81
Mrs. A. S. Rossin, Belleclaire.....	45	36	81
Mrs. M. Heckscher, Piping Rock.....	47	34	81
Mrs. Alex Smith, Shenecoesett.....	46	35	81
Mrs. Kate Boman, Plainfield.....	47	34	81
Mrs. A. M. Noe, Baltusrol.....	47	34	81
Mrs. C. L. Voorhees, Baltusrol.....	45	36	81
Mrs. F. E. Du Bois, Baltusrol.....	45	36	81
Mrs. C. Fair, Nassau.....	45	36	81
Mrs. M. A. Wolf, Sunningdale.....	48	34	82
Mrs. S. Kennedy, Royal Montreal.....	45	36	81
Miss Louise Elkins, Oakmont.....	48	34	82

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

DEVELOPMENTS IN THE SUGAR TRADE

Cuban Finance Committee, Recently Demanding 20 Cents a Pound, Is Now Selling the Raw Product at 2½ Cents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
NEW YORK, New York—Important developments are taking place in the sugar industry. The Cuban Sugar Finance Committee, that was holding out for 20 cents a pound some time ago, is now selling the raw product as low as 2½ cents a pound, and glad to get that with the heavy over-supply on hand. There is talk of a \$50,000,000 loan to Cuba to straighten out the financial tangle that is due in a great measure to interference with natural laws. While some companies have come through the period with most of their sugar sold at the higher figures, others have tons on hand. One company, negotiating for \$10,000,000 to enable it to continue to operate, reports that if the corporation were able to liquidate its 2,000,000 bags or more of unsold sugar at an average price of 3 cents a pound, the loss for the year would be about \$3,000,000; at 2½ cents a pound \$5,000,000; at 2 cents a pound \$8,000,000. The cost of production for the coming crop is estimated at about 2½ cents a pound. In the meanwhile competition in the wholesale refined trade is manifesting itself and the consumer who had to pay as high as 30 cents a pound not so many months ago is now enjoying sugar at less than six cents a pound.

Result of Overstaying

The financial danger of overstaying the market is pointed out by one refining company which says the commission waited too long to cut its price, thereby permitting other producers to market their supplies, and the present reduction comes with the new domestic crop practically ready for shipment, while the period of heaviest consumption is past.

While the new crop is not expected to equal last season's output, the estimated carryover of some two million tons offsets any renewed talk of shortage for some time.

According to the Federal Sugar Company's correspondent in London, extreme dullness continues in the sugar markets of the world. British Government arrangements with British refiners have ended, and it is believed that about 40,000 tons of white sugar held by the government will soon be placed on the market, and the work of the Royal Commission completed.

All German raw sugar factories and refineries have joined in one big combination, says the Federal's German correspondent. The whole sugar industry is to be merged from one central office in Berlin called the Zucker-Wirtschaftsstelle. Germany is not exporting sugar, declares a government statement, contrary to reports. Before the war large quantities were exported, especially to England, but Germany is not in a position to resume this business now. In 1920 only 1370 tons of raw and 4552 tons of refined were exported, against 550,000 tons of raw and 590,000 tons of refined in 1913.

Suits on Contracts

Suits to enforce contracts are still increasing in number. The American Sugar Refining Company has entered suit in the Federal District Court in Providence, Rhode Island, against Cate & Woodward, seeking to recover damages in the amount of \$50,000 on notes given in payment for sugar purchased during 1920 at 22½ cents per pound.

While conditions in the sugar market, especially so far as securities are concerned, do not appear to be as pleasant as they were a year or more ago, really the situation is considered stronger than it was at that time. The various factors that spell disaster were pyramiding for a fall. The fall has taken place with quotations far below their former levels. Such declines represent losses to many but now comes the process of rebuilding. So far as the business conditions are concerned the situation is sounder than it was and the various developments today are more safely constructive so that present signs point to an eventual improvement.

NOTICE OF APPEAL IN GRAND TRUNK AWARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England—Notice of appeal is to be given to the Privy Council on the arbitration award given in Ottawa against the Grand Trunk shareholders. Sir Alfred Smithers, chairman of the shareholders committee, has sent the following letter to Mr. J. A. Torrens-Johnson, secretary, share and loan department, stock exchange, London:

"The shareholders committee have been in constant communication with their Canadian counsel, who recommend that notice of appeal to the Privy Council should be given. As the time within which such notice must be given is limited by the act, the committee have decided to give notice forthwith."

PRODUCTION OF LINTERS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States Census Bureau, in a report on cottonseed and cottonseed products, places the production of linters from August 1 to September 30 at 45,173 500-pound bales. The amount of cottonseed received at the mills from August 1 to September 30 was 634,059 tons. The quantity crushed during the period was 396,754 tons. The amount held at mills September 30 was 331,342 tons.

COMPETITION IN PAPER INDUSTRY

Scottish Conference Reports Signs of International Race For Markets of the World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
EDINBURGH, Scotland—At a conference of paper makers in Edinburgh, Dr. J. L. A. Macdonald, Markinch, Fifeshire, submitted a paper on chemical science and paper making. The basis of a sheet of paper he said, was a film of innumerable vegetable fibers. Many kinds of fiber were used, and they were content to include them all in the comprehensive term cellulose. It was recognized that different fibers possessed different paper-making properties, but they had no very clear idea why that should be so. Thus it was that investigation into the constitutional character of the different celluloses should prove of prime importance.

The estimate of the Paper Makers Association of the pre-war production of paper in Great Britain and Ireland was 1,092,000 tons a year, which meant that, roughly, 750,000 tons of cellulose were put through the paper-making process annually. Clearly it would be worth while to know something more about the chemical constitution of the celluloses.

Fundamental chemical research merited the early attention of the paper-maker. Germany, the United States of America, Canada, and Japan were working to develop the technical side of paper making, and it was going to be a race for the markets of the world, and the winner must inevitably be the vendor of the lowest price and of the highest quality.

PRICES PAID FOR CROPS INCREASE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal farm crops increased about 2.1 per cent during September, compared with an average decrease of about 4.8 per cent during the last 10 years for that month. The October 1 index figure of prices was about 44.8 per cent lower than a year ago, 52.7 per cent lower than two years ago, and 29.2 per cent lower than the average of the past 10 years on October 1.

The prices of most animals—hogs, cattle, sheep and chickens—to producers of the United States decreased 10.4 per cent from August 15 to September 15. In the past 10 years prices decreased in the corresponding period 0.3 per cent. On September 15 the index figure of prices for these animals was about 41.8 per cent lower than a year ago, 47.1 per cent lower than two years ago, and 25.5 per cent lower than the average of the past 10 years on September 15.

ECONOMIC RECOVERY OF SOUTH AMERICA

NEW YORK, New York.—The economic recovery of the South American nations is progressing well, declares Gen. Brice P. Disque, president of G. Amsinck & Co. Collections for the week ended October 1 were 60 per cent of the total for September. This is partly due to the incoming harvest. The percentage of collections, compared with the amount overdue during the previous four weeks, was as follows: Brazil, 2.4 per cent; River Plate (Argentina and Uruguay), 3 per cent; West Coast (Chile, Peru, Bolivia and Ecuador), 2.7 per cent; Venezuela 2.5 per cent, and Colombia 0.9 per cent.

According to G. Amsinck & Co., a comparison of the peak situation in March this year with the present situation does not show a fair picture of the progress made. Some accounts are not long overdue, and will certainly be paid before the end of the year. Early next January the whole position can be reviewed to advantage.

There has been collected about 70 per cent of the amount reported as overdue on January 1; but new overdue items have gone into the list during the period of nine months, so that there is a net improvement of about 35 per cent as against the peak which occurred in March.

AUSTRALIAN TRADE CONDITIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Australian merchants are more optimistic than manufacturers. In the case of the former the huge stocks of imported goods have been largely reduced, the banks are still curbing speculation, and the prospects of good returns from dairying and agriculture are encouraging. The manufacturers, however, are still awaiting the turn of the wage tide. Until industrial adjustments have come in the Commonwealth, as they have to a large extent in America and Britain, the Australian manufacturer must be hampered in production.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The wheat market continued depressed yesterday and prices closed between 4 and 5 points lower, with December at 1.05½ and May at 1.09½. Changes in corn were slight, December closing at 46 and May at 51½. Hogs were 15 to 25 points lower. Provisions were weak, January lard 8.65, May lard 8.85, January ribs 7.50, May ribs 7.87, January pork 15.00.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton futures closed weak yesterday. December 18.10, January 17.80, March 17.55, May 17.30, July 18.55. Spot cotton quiet, middling 18.50.

PRIMARY COTTON GOODS MARKETS

Holiday, Baseball and Weakness in Quotations on Raw Product Slow Up Business and Make Prices Hesitate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts.

The holiday and the world series baseball games are blamed for the perceptibly slower business in primary cotton goods markets during the past week. Many of the mill selling agents have been away, and many of the New York merchants were devoting more attention to baseball than to buying goods.

Another strong factor in the situation was the weakness in the raw cotton markets which naturally made buyers hesitate in the hope of getting lower goods prices. The price lifting influence of the lower cotton crop this year is beginning to wear off, and people are adjusting themselves to the expectation of \$5,000,000 to 7,000,000 bales yield. They are beginning to give more attention to other factors, including the prospects of continued restriction in the consumption of cotton owing to the world's very much curtailed purchasing power.

The last spinning report, showing nearly 3,000,000 bales ginned prior to October 1, or practically 50 per cent of the entire cotton crop, has raised a question as to whether the forecasts have not been too low after all, but regardless of that, the official figures on the productivity of the world's cotton spindleage during the past cotton season have just been issued and show that the curtailment throughout the world was equal to the entire stoppage for the year of practically one spindle in every three. Out of the entire world cotton spindleage of 150,000,000 the curtailment amounted to the total stoppage of 47,000,000 spindles, equivalent to the shutting down for the entire season of every spindle in the United States and a third more besides.

Light Consumption

This is significant only as showing the reason for the very light consumption of cotton during the past season, but inasmuch as a large part of the curtailment, especially that in foreign countries, is still continuing with every prospect of lasting for some time to come, it indicates how big a reduction in the amount of cotton used can be brought about by the serious and widespread injury of the world's buying power as a result of the war.

In view of these things and of the thousands of unemployed, it is not strange that resistance to higher prices is very stiff indeed, and cotton goods merchants, although reporting a fairly good movement of goods that can still be sold at the old price levels, are reluctant to stock up on goods which must be passed along at higher figures.

Print cloth markets have shown the effect of the hesitation among buyers and have eased off slightly in some constructions, reflecting the lower raw cotton values. Purchases of 38½-inch 64 by 60s for late fall delivery have been made as low as 9½ cents, with occasional sales of poorer southern goods at second-hand lots at an eighth lower. Eastern spots, however, have commanded 9½ cents with some of the mills holding for 9½, but on the whole demand was rather slow, except on a few styles, such as 4-yard 80 squares, of which there has been some scarcity. The mills have not been pressing for business and most of them are comfortably sold for at least 60 days ahead, some of them for even longer periods. The fact, which is now leaking out, that a great many of the print cloth mills loaded up very heavily on cotton just before the big rise came, and own from \$50,000 to \$200,000 worth of low-priced cotton, makes it seem possible, at least, that these mills can continue for some time to do business at a profit even though prices go no higher.

Fine Combed Yarns

In the fine combed yarn goods division, inquiry has not been as active as previously, and the volume of business done during the past week has been very small. These mills are not possessed of large stocks of low-priced cotton, and have to quote on the basis of present market values for long staple cotton, which are very high. They are not as yet hard-pressed for orders, some of them being sold well into the first quarter of next year, but they are not any too well pleased with the outlook for they cannot hope for further business until buyers are willing to pay for goods on the present basis of staple cotton prices.

Yarns have been more active than either fine goods or print cloths, but at that have not been selling freely. Certain of the finer numbers, such as 80s; have become so well sold up that they are hard to buy for reasonably early deliveries. The condition is due to the scarcity and high price of the extra long staple cotton needed to make such yarns. Mills equipped to make them, but not having the requisite cotton in hand, are reluctant to quote without allowing a very liberal safety margin, and that makes their prices so high as to scare off the buyers.

Combed yarn prices have been very firm at the same levels as a week ago, but carded yarns have eased off slightly, with shipments very susceptible to firm bids. Tire yarn interest in some quarters of the market has been noted, but it is confined mostly to yarn made of Egyptian cotton. As this cotton is now quoted at very high levels, the dealing has been limited to mills that happen to have on

hand suitable cotton bought when the market was much lower. There have been enough such mills to enable tire yarn buyers to fill their immediate needs without meeting the price levels dictated by present values of the raw cotton out of which the yarns must be made.

MARK MOVEMENT PUZZLES BANKERS

Exchange Dealers Not Satisfied That Known Factors Reveal Real Motive for Fluctuations

LONDON, England.—Erratic movements in foreign exchange are frankly puzzling to bankers and exchange dealers here. They say they are thoroughly at a loss to account for the motive back of the sale of German marks which has been in progress since the reported decision on Upper Silesia by the Council of the League of Nations.

Known factors in the situation include German buying of foreign bonds through Switzerland, Amsterdam, and other centers, thus creating a depreciation of the mark. Some British financial writers, in their reviews, advanced the charge that this depreciation was purposely brought about in order to evade forthcoming German reparations payments or to cause the release of pressure. They make the prediction that a financial crash must come to Germany.

Quotations on the mark yesterday opened nominally at 880 to the pound, but later gradually depreciated to 720. Some financiers said no surprise would be felt if the mark eventually touched 1000 to the pound.

Improved American cable transfer rate of exchange was attributed to slackened exports from the United States and to the fact that America was supporting sterling. It was believed, however, that these factors alone could scarcely account for the present rise in sterling. The visit to America of Reginald McKenna, chairman of the London City and Midland Bank and former chancellor of the exchequer, is attracting great attention in financial circles and creating the impression that something was being done in connection with finances between England and the United States.

Cable transfers on the pound sterling opened yesterday at \$3.94, improved to \$3.96 and then receded to \$3.93½ just before 3 o'clock, when the market was very uncertain.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Mon.	Parity
Sterling	\$3.93½	\$4.8665
France (French)	0.716½	1.990
France (Belgian)	0.708½	1.990
France (Swiss)	1.872	1.990
Canada	0.688	0.685
Guider	3.496	3.463
German marks	0.068	0.0604
Argentine pesos	3.222	3.250
Chilean dollars	2.12	2.12
Drachmas (Greek)	0.424	0.428
Pesetas	1.335	1.338
Swedish kronor	1.310	1.245
Danish kroner	1.925	1.915

FINANCIAL NOTES

Germany is rapidly recovering its former position in the Brazilian market, Commercial Attache Schurz reports from Rio de Janeiro to the United States Department of Commerce. This is illustrated by the import statistics for 1920 and by the quantity and variety of German goods now entering Brazil, which include, he says, every important line of merchandise brought into the country from abroad. The largest shipments have consisted of iron and steel, paper, industrial chemicals, dyes, general machinery, photographic and optical goods, cement, electrical goods, aluminum wire, motion picture films and glassware.

Demand for textiles throughout Poland is reported to be excellent. The demand, United States Trade Commissioner H. B. Smith explains, is accounted for by the fact that peasants have now plenty of money, and for the first time in six years are in a position to satisfy their needs. Buying is also ascribed to a desire on the part of peasants to convert their Polish marks into something of stable value. One mill reports the sale of 60,000 pieces of winter goods in addition to big sales of summer stock.

The plant of the Mansfelder copper mines, the largest in Germany, is about to be modernized. For this purpose the concern is to be transformed into a limited liability corporation and will be capitalized at a large amount. It is announced that the administration of the Sarré coal mines has reduced the price of coal by 7 francs a ton.

DIVIDENDS

Elk Basin Consolidated Petroleum has deferred payment of dividend of 2½¢ due at this time.

Cincinnati, Sandusky, Cleveland Railroad, \$1.50 on preferred, payable November 1 to stock of October 27.

Central Railroad of New Jersey, quarterly of 2¢, payable November 1 to stock of October 28.

Batchelder & Snyder, quarterly of 2¢ on preferred, payable November 1 to holders of October 15.

Iron Products Corporation, quarterly of 2¢ on preferred, payable November 15 to stock of November 1.

H. W. Gossard Company, quarterly of \$1.75 on preferred, payable November 1 to stock of October 25.

New River Company, \$1.50 on preferred, on account of accumulations, payable November 1 to stock of October 20.

Chicago Yellow Cab, quarterly of \$1 and quarterly of \$1.75 on class B shares. Both are payable November 15 to stock of November 1.

CANADA'S BUSINESS CONDITION REVIEW

Harvest Encourages Optimism, Aided by Improved Railway Reports, Better Paper Outlook and Water Development

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
From Its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario.—A good feeling exists throughout Canadian business, this, on the whole, being better as the harvest progresses. As an indication of the yield of wheat throughout the northern portions of the prairie provinces especially, the following information is of value, it having come from Canadian national points. Two places reported from 40 to 50 bushels to the acre; two from 37 to 40 bushels; four from 30 to 37 bushels; 14 from 25 to 30 bushels; 18 from 20 to 25 bushels; 12 from 15 to 20 bushels; 11 from 10 to 15 bushels; five from six to 10 bushels.

Much uncertainty exists over future grain prices. James Carruthers, one of the most important of Canadian wheat exporters, says that dollar wheat is in sight, this opinion being based on the weakness of the foreign demand. Others hold that while the demand for the lower grades may be weak, still a good market will be found for the higher grades, there being an impression that, for the latter, a fairly good demand will come from the United States, and that in spite of the glut of 55 cents a bushel.

Railways Have Surplus

The announcement that the Canadian National Railways had a surplus of \$47,321 over operating expenses during August has had a good effect on business. True, the amount is very small, but as it means a reduction of nearly \$4,000,000 in operating expenditure, as compared with that for the same month last year, it is an evidence that the consolidation of the various roads in the government system is beginning to produce good results. Commenting on the matter Minister of Railways Stewart says: "The financial position of the Canadian National Railways, as announced by Mr. Hanna, bears out the view held by the government that a decided improvement in revenue will be shown during the last four months of the year. It means that a deficit for August, 1920, amounting to \$4,000,000, is transformed into a surplus of \$47,321 for August, 1921."

A further improvement in the railway situation is to be seen in the fact that the Grand Trunk, during August, had a net revenue over operating expenses of nearly \$2,000,000. The net operating revenue for the eight months ending August 31 shows an increase of \$1,773,973 over the same period last year. Commenting on these two matters Mr. Stewart says: "The fact that the government lines are making a much better showing than during the corresponding month last year, should serve to dissipate some of the pessimism which surrounds the discussion of Canada's present railway situation."

The Canadian pulp and paper industry which, in common with others, has been experiencing the pinch of conditions, is also feeling better. In a recent bulletin issued by the Canadian Pulp & Paper Association one finds the following: "Evidence of betterment in the pulp and paper industry continues to multiply. American newspapers, the largest consumers of news print in the world, are daily increasing their use of paper from the low level of the past few months. . . . With regard to European paper, and its effect on the American market, neither American nor Canadian producers look upon it as a really serious factor. They recall that this continent is not normally a natural market for European paper."

September Trade Returns

The trade returns for September show a falling off of \$92,000,000 in the total of imports and exports as compared with the figures for the same month last year. The imports were valued at \$59,721,000, as compared with \$115,121,000; while the total exports were \$59,590,000, as compared with \$96,403,744. The decreases both in imports and exports have been marked in practically all lines of products. Imports have no doubt suffered through the great efforts that are being made to sell made-in-Canada goods.

The semi-official announcement is made that on the financial year that closes at the end of this month, Ontario expects to have a surplus of \$500,000. Within a very short time sub-treasury branches for the receiving of deposits will be opened in the leading centers of the province. The funds thus taken in will be used for the financing of the provincial rural credits scheme.

As an indication of the development that is going ahead on inland waters it may be said that at a meeting of the Toronto Harbor Commission, recently, it was pointed out that the total cost of the harbor development scheme would be \$36,000,000. When completed the commission will own \$21,000,000 of property that is bound to increase very greatly in value with the growth of population. This reclaimed land is a strong magnet for new industries, an option having recently been given on a site of 10 acres at \$60,000 an acre.

The recent arrangement made by the International Joint Commission for the division of the waters of the Milk and St. Mary rivers in the west, which will be used for irrigation, is bound to have very important results on the Canadian side; for it will impart a strong impetus to irrigation projects.

CHEMICAL AND DYES MARKETS

Gradual Improvement in These Industries Indicates Steady Revival in Other Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Slow but sure progress is being made toward improvement in the chemical and dyestuff markets in many large industries of the United States. Practically all manufacturers who find need of chemicals or dyestuffs in the completion of their product are now showing interest in quotations and market conditions. Even the celluloid industry, which has been quiet for many months, is now absorbing larger quantities of chemicals and dyes than for some time, apparently preparing for the holiday trade in those products.

Textile mills, more especially the woolen branch of the industry, are in a good position from the viewpoint of production. They are using dyestuffs and chemicals in quantities that augur well for the continued improvement in those markets. The boot and shoe industry, another important field for chemicals and colors, shows considerable betterment when compared with a few months ago.

Chemical manufacturers report that demand for intermediate acids from producers of aniline dyes continues strong and that such buyers are now insisting on prompt delivery. Prices of these acids are held firmly by manufacturers, so that it is apparently not a question of securing a supply of acids for future use in dye making while values are low. The obvious conclusion that production of American aniline dyes is increasing is given added significance by the frequency of statements that German colors are competing with the American product.

In this connection it is interesting to note that conflicting opinions are held by well informed men as to the future of this industry that have been expressed in connection with the impending protective legislation. "Bonds of this issue may be registered free of cost in the books of the Bank of England or of the Bank of Ireland, as (1) 'Transferable in the bank transfer books,' or (2) 'Transferable by deed.' Allotments may be obtained in registered form or in bonds to bearer at the option of the applicant."

"Holdings of registered bonds, which will be transferable in any sums which are multiples of one penny, may be converted at any time in whole or in part (in multiples of £50) into bonds to bearer with coupon attached."

"Dividend warrants in respect of registered holdings will be forwarded by post. In the case of allotments of registered holdings, warrants for the first dividend, due April 1, 1922, will be forwarded in all cases to the original allottees or their nominees. Dividends on bearer bonds will be payable by coupon."

Amalgamation of Series
"On March 2, 1922, holdings of bonds of this series will be amalgamated with holdings of bonds of the previous series issued in terms of the prospectus dated July 11, 1921."

The prospectus further states that applications must in every case be accompanied by payment of the full amount payable in respect of the bonds applied for, and must be made upon the printed form which may be obtained, together with copies of the prospectus, at the Bank of England; at the Bank of Ireland; of Messrs. Mules, Marshall, Steer, Lawford & Co., 13 George Street, Mansion House, E. C. 4; at any bank or stock exchange in the United Kingdom.

A commission of ½ per cent will be allowed to bankers and stockbrokers on allotments made in respect of applications bearing their stamp.

NEW YORK, New York.—Imports of silk wearing apparel into the United States during August aggregated \$395,090, compared with \$367,087 during the corresponding period in 1921, according to a statistical statement issued by the Silk Association of America. In these imports France led, that country's share of the shipments being \$231,800.

Handkerchiefs imported in the months in question were valued at \$67,749, compared with \$120,406 in the corresponding period last year. The largest contributor was Japan, which shipped \$29,362 worth of handkerchiefs. Ribbons brought into the United States during August totaled \$44,423 in value, against \$168,660 in the same period in 1920, France being the chief shipper with a record of \$34,318.

NEW YORK, New York.—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has just placed an order for 32,000 tons of steel rails with the Alcona Steel Company for shipment during the next three months. This makes a total of 80,000 tons of rails ordered by the Canadian Pacific during the past year.

Steel rails are being sold in Canada at \$55 per gross ton f. o. b. mill. This price is above the equivalent of the American price of \$47 for open-hearth, plus the Canadian import tax.

STEEL RAILS FOR CANADIAN PACIFIC

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AMERICAN WOOLEN OPERATIONS
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—William M. Wood, president of the American Woollen Company, states that the company is today operating more machinery than ever before in its history. 96 per cent of its entire loomage being operated above this ratio—some are even now running 100 per cent—but this is the highest average, 96 per cent, attained by the system as it now stands.

SEARS ROEBUCK BUSINESS
CHICAGO, Illinois.—Business of Sears, Roebuck & Co. shows steady improvement and is fast getting back to normal, according to Albert H. Loeb, vice president of the company. "We look for large seasonal trade for the remainder of the year and are steadily reducing our heavy stocks."

NEW BOND ISSUE OF BRITISH TREASURY

Bank of England Authorized to Receive Applications for Government Securities That Bear Interest at 5½ Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England.—The Treasury has authorized the governors and company of the Bank of England to receive applications for a new issue of Treasury bonds until further notice. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 5½ per cent per annum, the price of issue fixed by the Treasury being £98 per cent payable on application, and they will be repayable at par on April 1, 1929. The principal and interest are to be chargeable on the consolidated fund, and interest on the bonds will be exempt from corporation profits tax.

The Bank of England, in announcing the issue, states that the "bonds of this issue will be convertible at the holder's option as on April 1, 1922, or October 1, 1922, into £3 10s. per cent conversion loan at the rate of £146 conversion loan for each £100 of bonds converted. A holder desiring to convert will be required to notify the Bank of England or, in the case of a holding registered at the Bank of Ireland, the Bank of Ireland, in the prescribed form within one month of the date as on which the holding is to be converted. Forms will be obtainable on application to the Bank of England or Bank of Ireland."

Denomination of Bonds
"The bonds will be issued in denominations of £50, £100, £200, £500, £1000, and £5000, and the interest thereon will be payable half-yearly by coupon. The first dividend will be payable on April 1, 1922, and will represent interest to that date from the date on which the relative application was lodged and payment made for the bond at any office of one of the banks."

"Bonds of this issue may be registered free of cost in the books of the Bank of England or of the Bank of Ireland, as (1) 'Transferable in the bank transfer books,' or (2) 'Transferable by deed.' Allotments may be obtained in registered form or in bonds to bearer at the option of the applicant."

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NEW YORK MARKET GENERALLY FIRMER

CANADIAN GRAIN
PLAN DISCUSSED

Arthur Meighen's proposal to Form a National System for the Marketing of Wheat Receives Little Encouragement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The proposal of Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, to reestablish a national system of wheat marketing in Canada through a voluntary wheat pool has a double significance. As explained by the Premier, it is at once an attempt to reorganize the grain trade upon a basis satisfactory to the farmers and to placate Labor, which would certainly have protested on the grounds that attempts were being made to influence prices unjustly, should the other course have been adopted and the business made a state monopoly.

The Prime Minister said in his speech that one of the chief factors which resulted in the formulation of the scheme was the continuous stream of complaints from the farmers that they were being unfairly dealt with. The evidence taken by the Grain Inquiry Commission while it existed, prior to the injunction which put it out of business a few weeks after it began to function, showed plainly that there was a desire for a reorganization of the grain business, and this also was a factor in drawing up the plan.

Outlining the plan, Mr. Meighen said he hoped that it would give the farmer another channel through which he might dispose of his grain free from any chance of imposition or unfair treatment. At the same time, it would not constitute a monopoly to the detriment of the present agencies for handling the grain of Canada, and thus treat all those concerned as fairly as possible.

"I propose," the Premier said, "before next year a Canadian grain board be created with such powers as will enable it to function, that will receive grain placed voluntarily with it by farmers, and that will have powers to enable it to hold and dispose of the grain to the best advantage to the farmer, to give him the benefit of marketing, and to ensure, if any results, the chain of elevators under or practically owned by the Dominion today, stretches across the continent, and may be used without unfairness to others to facilitate the transportation and storage of grain handled by the board, and for securing the results to the producer that I have just outlined."

Aim of Mr. Meighen

The Premier said he hoped that the pool would effect economies resulting from the handling of grain in bulk, while it would result also in the selling being spread through the entire year, thus steadying the market. At present, 75 per cent of the crop is marketed during the first three months of the crop year, resulting in congestion at ports and putting a heavy strain on the transportation systems. These benefits, the Prime Minister declared, would accrue ultimately to the benefit of the producer.

By some, the scheme is described as an evident attempt on the Premier's part to win the support of farmers from the Progressive Party, which is the national farmers' political organization. This opinion is supported somewhat by the fact that announcement was made first in the west, the farming country. It was embodied in the speech made by the Premier in Portage La Prairie, his own constituency, which officially launched the western federal political campaign.

There appears to be no doubt, however, that the scheme is the result of the solicitations of prospective candidates, who hope it will secure their election. In many quarters, a return to a system of government control was strongly advocated, but the new venture is obviously a combination of two sorts of suggestions: a government system, and the private system, which exists at present.

It is significant that support of the Premier's scheme has been entirely lacking outside of the government party members. This may be because opinion may not have crystallized yet, but grain dealers did not hesitate to express the belief that it would have little to fear from the competition of the pool. It was claimed, indeed, that two or three years' trial of the plan would result in the grain trade, as at present organized, gaining more of the confidence and esteem of farmers than it ever had. One dealer maintained the scheme would be unworkable, because producers would not get as much for their grain as they do now. The plan would place the government in competition with private dealers.

Need for Marketing Scheme

Some sort of national marketing scheme was predicted last spring when the agitation for a farmers' wheat pool was beginning to gain impetus. The farmers appointed a committee to report on the feasibility of establishing a pool, and meanwhile the government appointed the Grain Inquiry Commission to inquire into the grain trade of Canada, with a view to making recommendations for improvement of the business. The commission, after a few preliminary sessions, was restrained from continuing its functions by an injunction applied for by grain dealers, prominent among them being the United Grain Growers, a farmers' cooperative organization.

It is an interesting coincidence that the Premier's announcement of a grain pool was made while the Canadian Council of Agriculture, an advisory farmers' body, was in session in Winnipeg. It was to hear the re-

CANDIDATES STATE
ELECTION POLICIES

Both Liberal and National Progressive Leaders Visit Maritime Provinces at the Outset

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia.—Canada's election campaign of 1921 may be said to have begun in the Maritime Provinces where both Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, and W. L. Mackenzie King have spoken. The Premier emphasized his contention that the issue of the campaign is the question of "Protection" versus Free Trade. At every meeting the greater part of his speech has been devoted to discussion of the tariff question. His own attitude, he has everywhere declared, is that of steadfast loyalty to the maintenance of a protective tariff, while he has asserted as positively that victory for either Liberals or the National Progressives—or, as he usually describes T. A. Crerar's followers, the "Wood-Crerar forces"—would mean the inauguration of a Free Trade policy with the Canadian farmer consequently wrangled by United States foodstuffs and the Canadian manufacturer driven out of business by the competition of United States manufactured goods.

In Nova Scotia he has laid stress upon the future which he professes to see as certain to come upon the coal and steel industries of the Province through the triumph of those whom he describes as standing for Free Trade. With a good deal of vigor, he has charged Mr. King with inconsistency, with taking one attitude on the tariff question in the east and another in the west, and with endeavoring to cater especially to the farmers of Western Canada by Free Trade tariff proposals.

Railway Control

Mr. Meighen's references to other questions have been little more than passing references, though on one or two occasions—in centers where there is a considerable "railway vote"—he has hinted of some possible decentralization of the management of the Canadian National Railways, which are doubtless due to the knowledge that in the maritime provinces there is more or less dissatisfaction because the control of the Intercolonial Railway has virtually been transferred from Moncton, New Brunswick, to the headquarters of the Canadian National at Toronto.

Mr. King's charges that the government has been autocratic, have been answered by Mr. Meighen with a challenge to point to a definite autocratic act and with the reminder that the government was responsible for introducing the legislation to enfranchise women and that several Liberal Commons members spoke against the measure. Criticisms of the management of the country's finances Mr. Meighen has answered by saying that the Liberals never established efficiency or wrong-doing on the part of the government though the Public Accounts Committee of the Commons provided the machinery for investigation.

Mr. King's Charge

Mr. King has made the alleged autocratic conduct of the government one of the chief of his bases of attack. As proof of autocratic conduct, he has cited the government's failure to give the people the right to choose a representative in Parliament until forced to do so by the loss of a succession of by-elections and consequent fear of defeat in the House; he has pointed to the government's refusal to divulge to the Commons full information regarding the affairs of the Canadian National Railways; to the use of closure to force through votes for money for the government merchant marine, and to the use of closure to put through other money votes without necessary discussion. Mr. King has coupled up in his argument the refusal of the government to give Parliament more information regarding the Canadian National with the serious financial plight of the railway system and the burden of expense which, as he asserts, is being put upon the people by the railway experiment, for which there was no popular mandate. Heavy taxation attributed in large part by him to extravagant and inefficient management of public affairs by the government with consequent excessive cost of administration, has also been emphasized as an evidence of the necessity, in the interests of the home, of a change of rulers. Like Mr. Meighen, Mr. King has also had something to say of the desirability of decentralizing the administration of the Canadian National, but he has gone a little further than the Prime Minister by asserting positively that the intercolonial should be managed from some maritime province center.

As regards the tariff question, Mr. King has specifically repudiated the idea that the tariff issue is the one issue of the contest and the idea that the tariff issue exists in the terms stated by the Premier. He has reiterated his declaration that the Liberal tariff policy is the policy of tariff-revogue and he has reiterated his declaration that there must be tariff revision with a view to lessening the burdens upon the people. There must be a tariff revision, he says, but a revision in the interests of the people and "not in the interests of the trusts, the monopolies, and the combines." Meeting assertions that the Liberal tariff policy would mean ruined industries, Mr. King has replied that Liberal tariff brought Canada her period of greatest prosperity before, and that there is here justification for the people to place trust in the Liberal policy and administration for the future.

NEW YORK SCHOOL
SYSTEM DEPLORED

Authority Speaks of Inadequate Facilities, Low Professional Morale and Political Management of City Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—More than one-third of the entire 900,000 children registered in this city's public schools, 317,377 children, are on part time or makeshift double session programs, and more than 600,000, or two-thirds, are in oversized classes, in spite of the repeated statements of Mayor John F. Hylan, Tammany candidate for reelection. The opening of new schools this fall has taken 50,000 children off part time, according to Howard N. Nudd, director of the Public Education Association. In addition to this deplorable state of things, and the disgraceful physical condition of the schools, he points out the seriousness of the Hylan record in respect to professional morale.

"The cut of \$27,000,000 in the educational budget of the current year was extremely harmful," said Mr. Nudd. "For months the schools did not know where they were going. Despite efforts to make good on this middle before election, this deficit has not even been fully canceled, as some \$30,000,000 must still be raised by revenue bonds to carry the schools to January 1, next. How unnecessary all this confusion has been is witnessed by the fact that while it was declared impossible last fall to give the schools more than \$50,782,880.83 for this year without exceeding the 2 per cent tax limit of the city, this year, on the eve of election, it is found easily possible not only to include nearly \$72,000,000 in the tentative budget for the schools for 1922, but also to redeem the millions of short term bonds issued to cover the deficit this year."

"Not least among the reprehensible acts of the Hylan Administration in respect to the schools was the effort made two years ago by the Board of Education, at the instigation of the Mayor, who supported his efforts with vicious personal attacks upon the city superintendent of schools, to enforce by-laws that would transfer the educational functions of the school system from the expert city superintendent to the lay president of the Board of Education, a political appointee of the Mayor. This has not only engendered grave unrest in the schools, but threatened to throw the schools into the worst sort of politics by placing the operation of the merit system and other essentially expert educational functions, built up during a quarter of a century, in the hands of politicians instead of experts. Fortunately this effort was frustrated by the state commissioner of education, who after entertaining an appeal from the city superintendent, declared these obnoxious by-laws null and void."

"These are but two glaring instances of the obstructions to the orderly professional operations of the schools that have marked the Hylan régime. To them could be added the continual interference of the controller in the affairs of the schools; his indefensible delays in approving sites for school buildings; his refusal to pay salaries to large groups of teachers or to authorize refunds to teachers absent because of sickness; and the thousand and one petty and unseemly squabbles of the city authorities among themselves and with everybody else that have served to make the field of professional education resemble a political chess board, to the detriment of the public school system."

GENERAL DIAZ DUE
FOR LEGION MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—General Armando Diaz, commander-in-chief of the Italian armies during the war, will arrive here today on the liner Giuseppe Verdi, to attend the American Legion convention in Kansas City, Missouri. He will be given an official welcome by nation, state and city.

Lord Beatty, ranking officer of the British naval authorities, is due to arrive on the 22nd, Marshal Foch on the 29th and General Jacques of the Belgian Army on the 30th, to attend the convention.

BONDS WITH CHINA
ARE EMPHASIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"The relations between your mother country and the country of which you are citizens are an ever present close and I feel that the result of those relations will permanently settle the affairs of the world, according as the present situation in the Far East is settled," said Lawrence B. Miller, secretary of the Republican National Committee, at the sixth anniversary banquet of the Chinese-American Citizens Alliance here.

"You men of Chinese extraction have a right to be interested in your mother country, for when the first ancestors of the rest of us were just starting to be civilized, China was, and China is today.

"So we as children of the first and greatest republic, erect China, the latest and largest, and are glad that her sons, imbued with the same ideals and working with the same great motives and in the same powerful way, are united with us to uphold these common standards."

The alliance is composed of American-born citizens of Chinese ancestry,

many of whom served with the United States forces in the World War.

Among the other speakers of the evening were Philip G. Kee, the president of the alliance; Judge John C. Knox of the United States District Court; the Hon. Philip J. McCook, justice of the New York Supreme Court; Prof. John Dewey, Columbia University, who has recently returned from China, and ex-Congressman Herbert Parsons, who is president of the board of trustees of Canton Christian College, the largest private institution of learning in China.

MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—October opened with 10 concerts in its first week, half of which were devoted to pianists. Thirteen are scheduled for the second week. The second week of the San Carlo Opera Company's season was the same story of packed houses at the Manhattan Opera House, a proof that this season, in spite of what Broadway managers and concert bureau say about a bad year, is just like any other season. The box office will take in money when the people get what they want. They certainly want opera priced at \$1 to \$3 a seat.

The singers are all well routed, none of them shining with any historic brilliancy but giving adequate expression, from the usual operatic point of view. Vocally, Mr. Tommasini leads. Having first heard him in concert numbers his voice impressed as being absolutely under his control. His ability to sing out B flats galore, sustain them indefinitely and make well-nigh perfect diminuendos was made apparent in his every number, but his quality was always somewhat metallic. Nina Frascani, the company's mezzo, was on the same program and much comment was heard round about anent the mellowness of her voice in contrast to Mr. Tommasini's. Heard in "Aida" together, the really pleasing natural quality of Miss Frascani's voice was lost when she sang in duets with Mr. Tommasini, and his voice never once during the entire evening gave evidence of that unpleasant metallic quality, which, nevertheless, was there and would have been heard had he been singing with piano accompaniment.

Mr. de Biasi, the basso, has a big, telling voice, and it is always mellow, too. Mr. Royer has won much praise for his work in leading baritone roles, and so has Mr. Viviano. He sang Amosino in "Aida," delivering the music splendidly, but acting it as so many baritones do, as if he were the leader of a cakewalk in place of the King of Ethiopia.

Mme. Marie Rappold, as "guest," sang the part of Aida, doing especially fine work in the Nile scene, a trying one for any soprano. Miss Anna Fitzu in the title rôle of Butterfly won the unstinted praises of practically every one. In spite of her height, which is scarcely Japanese, she gave a portrayal of the character that fitted in so well with her splendid singing that one forgot objections in the convincing illusion she created.

Of the recitals, Galli-Curci's, as usual, filled the Hippodrome, Sunday evening. Her program as printed was "Pur di cesti," by Lotti; "Spirate, spirite," by Donaudy; "Ah, non credea," from "La Sonnambula"; the mad scene from "Hamlet"; a Spanish song, "Sueno vele"; Fouldrain's "La Belle au bois dormant"; Hahn's "Dun prison"; the old battle-horse of the coloratura's, Ardit's "Il Bacio" waltz, Roger's "Autumn," John Alden Carpenter's "May the Maiden," Godfrey's "Woodland Voices," and, as a closing number, the mad scene from "Lucia."

That was not her last number, however. The insistent applause of her admirers caused her to sing "Home, Sweet Home" as the very last, after having lengthened her printed program by eight or nine encores. These were all of the class of "I Cannot Sing the Old Song," which she sang directly to the hundreds seated upon the stage. Up to that time she had her back turned to them. Singing with her back to the house itself, those seated there never lost a bit of the charm of her tones, and it caused only wonder why opera singers think they must always take stage center. The evening before Mr. Tommasini sang his tenderest thoughts to Aida while she stood anywhere from six to a dozen feet behind him.

NEW YORK VAGRANTS ARRESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Claiming that the police officials had decided to clear the place of vagrants, men of Inspector William J. Lahay's staff early yesterday morning arrested 67 homeless, jobless and destitute men in Bryant Park, and they were arraigned on charges of vagrancy, loitering and otherwise violating city ordinances. The sleepers in the park, numerous ever since unemployment began, were rounded up, those with money dismissed to find beds, those taken in custody. When arraigned many of the men apparently did not know what to say when asked to plead, one asking, "guilty of what?"

DRY AGENTS RESIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—William C. Steele, assistant prohibition director for Louisiana, have just resigned, following the action of Theodore Jaques, prohibition director, who declared yesterday that his resignation was tendered because it was apparent that the Republicans would ask for it, anyway.

EVICTED OF LIQUOR SELLERS

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—Judge Wallace R. Heady of District Court has announced that he would in the future apply the force of an almost forgotten statute in the prosecution of owners of property where illegal sales of liquor have been made

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unless the owners take immediate

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ants. The statute is one which has

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amendments, the judge said.

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A LITERARY LETTER

KLING should be pleased with something that happened on the quest before she sailed. A brass plate was placed in a prominent position just below the bridge of the ves-

Q. R.

These lines may serve to characterize these collected verses as well as to describe a delightful manner of walking.

North Africa and Arabia. Here his seed fell on good ground. He united the desert men into one immense

By his royal patronage, the backing of the whole power of Turkey, magnificent presents, and quantities of money, the project failed. "Kufra" has indeed reached, but the travelers saw but little and reported less. They were roughly handled, robbed, looted, imprisoned, and barely escaped with their lives. The tragic story of this latest fated expedition merely fired Mrs. Forbes' enthusiasm, and with this unpleasant precedent before her she set out. "She is mad," exclaimed an Arabian Emir, when he heard of her project—"If she could get to Kufra,

Imported from the far Sudan.

From Kufara Mrs. Forbes made "a long red line" across the blank white area on the map. She traversed the desert to Jaghubb and thence to Siwa. Her interest in itself was no small undertaking. Jaghub lies 400 miles to the north-northeast; Siwa, the famous oase of Jupiter Ammon consulted by Alexander the Great, is 77 miles beyond, which is itself some 430 miles from Alexandria. But by fortitude, even "the elusive dunes" were overcome, and the traveler had the pleasure of being swept up by a camel caravan patrol sent out to look for them.

In the interval of waiting men will continue to bring out more editions of the poems, but they are scarcely likely to improve upon those, like the present, produced by Mr. Bullen's own famous press in Julius Shaw's old house in Stratford. For the purposes of the general reader the edition is, in every way, adequate. It contains, in addition to the text, a foreword on the poems by Mr. Bullen, and his note with regard to the selection of readings. For the student, everything has been done to make a delightful book for the use of a reader.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Silent Desertion of the Birds

Splashes of yellow on the Maples and darkening red on the Oaks are the signals along the great aerial highway from the remote north. . . .

White Throats in large numbers are passing over, about, and through the city, busily gathering daily supplies among the falling leaves. Some have the three white lines on their heads clearly distinct, while others show only a tawny promise of white in the advancing season. All show the distinguishing white throat and the eager, coy activity that gives them a place among nature's successes. Myrtle Warblers, first in the northward migration in spring, are leading their numerous relatives toward the land of perpetual summer. The bright yellow rump is their conspicuous mark, the same colour on the crown and sides of the breast being more difficult to discern.

Golden-crowned Kinglets are gathering sociably in flocks. Although the smallest of our birds, with the exception of the Humming-birds, their activity and flaming crests always attract attention. Their short, whistled notes are generally the first indication of their presence, but they are not averse to working freely under inspection. Though making a distinct migration, a few remain throughout the winter. They are not at all disturbed by the cold, and their thin notes are often the only indications of life in the close Cedars and among the tall, naked branches of the Elms and Maples. The first arrivals will probably move farther south, but there are plenty in the northern woods to continue their whispered conversation in the changing foliage. A few Robins still linger about, but they have assumed the serious air of the advancing season. Should one be tempted by the unusual warmth to indulge in the liquid song of spring there is no response, and he soon desists, as if ashamed of his innocent mistake. The harsh voice of the Jay is made more conspicuous in the silence that seems to settle down with the falling leaves. The Crow, too, is calling. Both these hardy and noisy marauders will be content to remain throughout the winter. The blue sky, where recently the Swifts and Swallows darted, seems to feel their absence. Solitary Herring Gulls pass from the inland waters to the increasing flocks on the lake, and toward the horizon a steady moving train of dots on the sky shows that the ducks are assembling for the long migration. The silent eagerness of passing flocks contrasts with the loud awakening songs of the year's morning, but the season of silent desertion is a bridge from spring to spring. —"Rambles of a Canadian Naturalist," S. T. Wood.



"Palm Trees, Nassau," from the water color by Winslow Homer

Water Colors in a Novel Vein

Eight or nine years ago Winslow Homer astonished many who, knowing his work very well, thought they had gauged his talent and understood its preference and its range; for he then exhibited a series of water colors conceived in an entirely novel vein. No one could have guessed that he might attempt such things; yet the moment they were shown no one could doubt whose hand had been at work—so strong were they, so fresh and free and native. They were marine studies of inconsiderable size, done at Gloucester, Massachusetts. Never before had Homer made color his chief aim or chief means of expression. In his paintings his scheme had usually been cold and unattractive. In his watercolors he had often used very vivid hues, but rather, it seemed, for the purpose of portraying the effect of strong sunlight than with an eye to color for its own sake; and the result had been vigor not unmingled with crudeness. But in these marine studies color had been his chief concern, and there was much less crudeness, much more beauty in the result. Most of them were stormy sunset views, broadly indicated, strongly emphasized. A sweep of red-barred black water, a stretch of black-barred red sky, and the great black sails of a fishing-boat set against them, with no detail, and the fewest of rough brushstrokes, gave us the color-scheme of nature intensified, and nature's movement too—the slow rise and fall of the billows, the lurch of the boat, the heavy pulsation of the air. The hues were a palpable exaggeration of the hues of nature; but all color that is homogeneous and good on canvas must be an exaggeration in one way or another. No one can paint nature's color just as it appears; and if one could, the result would not be clear and expressive art. "Art is a state of compromises, of sacrifices"—we have seen it in studying Corot—much omitted or altered for the sake of the clear showing and accenting of a little. Most artists accomplish this end by the weakening process—by conceiving the scene before them in a lower, duller, less positive key than nature's, and subduing all the notes in such a manner that the chief ones may seem strong enough by contrast. To use a familiar phrase, they tone things down. But Homer had gone the other way to work in these little marines and had toned things up. He had boldly omitted all tones which could not serve his purpose—which was to show the splendor of stormy sunset skies and waters—and then had keyed the chosen tones to deeper force, made them doubly powerful, the reds stronger and the blacks blacker, emphasizing a theme which might well have been thought already

too pronounced for artistic use. That he could do this and keep balance in his work is a patent proof of his artistic power. For though overstatement is not more non-natural or unallowable in art than understatement, yet understatement is, of course, the easier, safer kind of adaptation. If this is unsuccessful the result is merely weak; but unsuccessful overstatement is atrocious. Homer, however, was so clear and sane and well-poised in his exaggerations that he did more than satisfy the eye. He opened it to the full force and beauty of the natural effects he had translated, and filled for us every future stormy sunset sea with memories of how he had portrayed one like it.—"Six Portraits," Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer.

October

O hushed October morning mild,
Thy leaves have ripened to the fall;
To-morrow's wind, if it be wild,
Should waste them all.
The crows above the forest call;
To-morrow they may form and go.
O hushed October morning mild,
Begin the hours of this day slow.
Make the day seem to us less brief,
Hearts not averse to being beguiled,
Beguile us in the way you know;
Release one leaf at break of day;
At noon release another leaf;
One from our trees, one far away;
Retard the sun with gentle mist;
Enchant the land with amethyst.
Slow, slow!
For the grapes' sake, if they were all,
Whose leaves already are burnt with frost.
Whose clustered fruit must else be lost—
For the grapes' sake along the wall.
—Robert Frost.

A Frenchman Visits America

Brisson reached Boston in July, 1789, and found that America was exactly what he had expected it to be: "Sanctuary of liberty," he wrote on landing. "I salute thee! . . . Would to heaven thou wert nearer Europe; fewer friends of liberty would vainly bewail its absence there." The inhabitants, he wrote, "have an air of simplicity and kindness, but they are full of human dignity, conscious of their liberty, and seeing in all men their brothers and equals. . . . I thought I was in that Salento, so attractively depicted by Fénelon."

Equality is what strikes him most, as it does the mass of his compatriots; this was the particularly American trait which, as mentioned before, was imported into France on the eve of our Revolution.

Luxury, the visitor admits, is, of course, a danger; but they know it and arm against it. "The most respectable inhabitants of the State of Massachusetts have formed a society

to prevent the increase of luxury"—an attempt which, however, never succeeded, but at Salento.

After having seen the chief cities and paid a visit to Franklin, Brisson reached Mount Vernon in November, and remained there three days. Different from Houdon, he luckily took notes on the place and on the inhabitants thereof: "The general arrived only in the evening; he returned . . . from a tour over part of his domains where he was having a road traced. You have often heard him compared to Cincinnatus; the comparison is a just one. This celebrated general is now but a good farmer, ever busy with his farm, as he calls it, improving cultivation and building barns. He showed me one of enormous dimensions, just being erected from a plan sent him by the famous English agriculturist Arthur Young, but greatly improved by him."

"All is simple in the house of the general. His table is good, without luxury; regularity is everywhere apparent in his domestic economy. Mrs. Washington has her eye on everything, and joins to the qualities of an excellent housekeeper the simple dignity which befits a woman whose husband has played a great rôle. She adds to it that amenity, those attentions toward strangers which lend so much sweetness to hospitality. The same virtues shine in her niece."

As for the general himself, "kindness appears in his looks. His eyes for no longer that lustre which his officers noticed when he was at the head of his army, but they are softened in conversation. . . . Good sense is the dominant trait in all his answers, great discretion and diffidence of himself goes with it, and at the same time a firm and unshakable disposition when he has once made up his mind."

The Melody of Waters

Before these fields were shorn and tilled,
Full to the brim our rivers flowed;
The melody of waters filled
The fresh and boundless wood;
And torrents dashed, and rivulets played,
And fountains spouted in the shade.
—Bryant.

The Standard of Perfection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE only standard which God knows, hence the only true standard, is perfection. And nothing less than the attainment of this standard is really success. Success, then, in any chosen endeavor, depends absolutely upon the discernment and demonstration of the infinite possibilities and power of God, good.

Now the human mind, itself false and finite, does not begin to comprehend the nature of infinity. And because the human mind is only the suppositional opposite of the divine Mind, the human standard is the very reverse of the divine and the true. The human standard is all too often determined by the measure of past human achievements; the standard of perfection is established on the basis of God's omnipotence and the infinite unfoldment of His consummate creation.

Consider, for a moment, the limiting effects of the human tendency to measure capacity by the height of past achievements. In art, in literature, in statesmanship, in almost any chosen profession, the work of past masters is looked upon as a model, a standard to be kept in view for possible attainment. Now this is all very well, providing the mark of past achievements is not, as is too often the case, looked upon as the height of success beyond which it is impossible to go. If such successes as have already been achieved are accepted as evidence of the forever unfolding abundance of the infinite, then they serve a useful purpose, for they encourage each one individually to look more and more unreservedly to the universal divine Principle for all good; but the tendency of the human mind is to regard such achievements as measurements of a man's capacity. Thus viewed, even the greatest accomplishments of the world have become just so many clamps limiting a man's realization of the unlimited possibilities of reality. Paul counseled against this mistake of setting the standard simply by human achievements when he said, "Let no man beguile you of your reward in a voluntary humility and worshipping of angels, intruding into those things which he hath not seen, vainly puffed up by his fleshly mind. And not holding the Head, from which all the body by joints and bands having nourishment ministered, and knit together, increaseth with the increase of God." Here the Apostle goes right to the heart of the matter and shows the absurdity of either attributing power to or looking for power in the human mind, when man, because of his inseparable relationship to God, derives his every capacity from God.

The only sound foundation on which to build is stated by Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." On page 476 she writes, "The standard of perfection was originally God and man. Has God taken down His own standard, and has man fallen?" And on page 238 of the same book she declares, "The human capacities are enlarged and perfected in proportion as humanity gains the true conception of man and God." It is the determination of the human mind to regard ability and capacity as material and corporeal, and therefore as finite and fleeting, that would limit progress and lower the standard. The recognition that God is the only intelligence, the only activity, and that man is the perfect reflection of this divine intelligence and activity, unlimits any man.

But, some one may say, the achievements of the world's great geniuses are so much greater than the average layman has ever hoped to attain that it surely cannot limit one to strive for the attainment of the same high standards that these leaders have set. In reply to which it might be asked, How many of these so-called geniuses would have accomplished what they have accomplished if they, in their turn, had aimed no higher than the boundary which human theories had drawn before them? New lands have been discovered where formerly only the wild, wild sea was thought to be; properties previously undreamed of in earth, in water, in air, are daily being utilized in the practical affairs of commercial and industrial activity; old theories defining the maximum abilities and capacities of men, and the conditions upon which these abilities and capacities were thought to depend, are being exploded by men of vision who are steadily breaking away from the self-imposed limitations of the human mind. Billions of unseen resources are still untapped. Human sense cannot discern even an infinitesimal factor of the magnitude of Mind.

Perfection is so vast, so all-pervading, so all-inclusive, that the human mind does not even begin to comprehend its meaning. Nor will the nature of perfection be apprehended until mortals cease to ascribe to the human mind the elements of virtue, and look unreservedly to divine Mind for all that Mind includes. Perfection is nothing less than the complete expression of infinite good. If a single quality of good be lacking, then perfection is not complete; it is not really perfection. No possible human concept can ever stand this supreme test. Perfection is Mind; it is not matter. The standard of perfection can never be attained while looking to finite models. The work of the metaphysician, then, is to prove the worthlessness of all human limitations, and to hold aloft the true standard of absolute perfection. "Go

through, go through the gates," cries the prophet Isaiah; "prepare ye the way of the people; cast up, cast up the highway; gather out the stones; lift up a standard for the people." Not merely a standard which the world's criterions applaud, not even a standard which human sense will acclaim, but the standard which, even though undiscerned by finite sense, must ultimately be acknowledged by the whole world, because it is the standard established by the "very good" creation of Mind, in which man is found in God's own image, reflecting absolutely the divine dominion and perfection. "Proportionately as we part with material systems and theories, personal doctrines and dogmas, meekly to ascend the hill of Science, shall we reach the maximum of perfection in all things." Mrs. Eddy writes on page 232 of "Miscellaneous Writings," and on the following page she reiterates, "The perfection of the rule of Christian Science is what constitutes its utility: having a true standard, if some fall short, others will approach it; and these are they only who adhere to that standard."

Watch, the Sheep-Dog

Perhaps the most interesting of the many sheep-dog histories the shepherd related was that of Watch, a dog he had at Winterbourne Bishop for three years before he migrated to Warminster. Watch, he said, was more "like a Christian," otherwise a reasonable being, than any other dog he had owned. . . . Now the only accessible water when they were out on the down was in the mist pond about a quarter of a mile from his "liberty," as he called that portion of the down on which he was entitled to pasture his sheep. . . .

"What be you watching, Watch—a drink or a swim?" the shepherd would say, and Watch, cocking up his ears, would repeat the whine.

"Very well, go to the pond," Bawcombe would say, and off Watch would rush, never pausing until he got to the water, and dashing in he would swim round and round, lapping the water as he bathed.

At the side of the pond there was a large, round sarsen stone, and invariably on coming out of his bath Watch would jump upon it, and with his four feet drawn up close together would turn round and round, surveying the country from that elevation; then jumping down he would return in all haste to his duties. . . .

When Bawcombe had taken up his new place at Doveton, his master, Mr. Elworthy, watched him for a while with sharp eyes, but he was soon convinced that he had not made a mistake in engaging a head-shepherd twenty-five miles away without making the usual inquiries but merely on the strength of something heard casually in conversation about this man. But while more than satisfied with the man, he remained suspicious about the dog. . . . and he even advised him to change him for one that worked in a quieter manner. Watch was too excitable, too impetuous—he could not go after the sheep in that violent way and grab them as he did without injuring them with his teeth.

"He did never bite a sheep in his life," Bawcombe assured him, and eventually he was able to convince his master that Watch could make a great show of biting the sheep without doing them the least hurt—that it was actually against his nature to bite or injure anything.

One day in the late summer, when the corn had been cut but not carried, Bawcombe was with his flock on the edge of a newly reaped cornfield. . . . when he spied his master coming to him. . . .

When he came to where Bawcombe was standing, he at once started talking on indifferent subjects. . . . By and by he became interested in the dog's movements, playing about in the rain among the stalks. "What has he got in his mouth?" he asked presently.

"Come here, Watch," the shepherd called, and when Watch came he bent down and took a corn-crake from his mouth. He had found the bird hiding in one of the stalks, and had captured without injuring it.

"Why . . . the dog hasn't hurt it," said the farmer, taking it in his hands to examine it.

"Watch never hurted any creature yet," said Bawcombe. He caught things just for his own amusement, but never injured them—he always let them go again. He would hunt mice in the fields, and when he had captured one he would play with it. . . . Finally he would let it go. He played with rabbits in the same way, and if you took a rabbit from him and examined it you would find it quite uninjured.

The farmer said it was wonderful—he had never heard of a case like it before. . . .

Caleb probably forgot to mention during this conversation with his master that in most cases when Watch captured a rabbit he took it to his master and gave it into his hands, as much as to say, Here is a very big sort of field-mouse I have caught, rather difficult to manage—perhaps you can do something with it?

The shepherd had many other stories about this curious disposition of his dog. When he had been some months in his new place his brother David followed him to the Wyllys, having obtained a place as shepherd on a farm adjoining Mr. Elworthy's. His cottage was a little out of the village and had some ground to it, with a nice lawn or green patch. David was fond of keeping animal pets—birds in cages, and rabbits and guinea-pigs in hutches, the last so tame that he would release them on the grass to see them play with one another. When Watch first saw these pets he was very much attracted, and wanted to get to them, and after a good deal of persuasion on the part of Caleb, David one day consented to take them

out and put them on the grass in the dog's presence. . . . He rolled on the grass among them, and chased them round and round, and sometimes caught and pretended to worry them, and then appeared to think it very good fun.

"Watch, said Bawcombe, 'in the fifteen years I had'n never hurt a creature, no, not even a leetle mouse, and when he caught anything 'twere only to play with it.'—A Shepherd's Life," by W. H. Hudson.

With Nutmeg in It

Sum ov our best and most energetic quill jerkers hav writt essays on the "Lost Arts," and hav did comparatiffy well, but they hav overlooked several ov the missing artikles, which I take the liberty, (in a strikly confidenshall way) tow draw their attenshun to.

"Pumpkin Pi."—This delittesum work ov art iz, (or rather was) a triumphant conglomerashun ov baked dough, and biled pumpkin.

It was discovered during the old ov the moon, in the year 1680, by Angelica, the notable wife ov Rhehoboom Beecher, then residing in the rural town ov Nu Gulliford, State ov Connecticut. . . .

This pi, immediately after its discovery bi Angelica, proceeded into general use, and waz the boss pi, for over a hundred years.

In the year 1833 it was totally lorst. This pi hain't bin herd from since. Large rewards hav bin offered for its recovery by the Governor ov Connecticut, but it haz undoubtiedly fled forever.

Sum poor imitashuns ov the blessed old original pi are loafing around, but pumpkin pi iz it waz, (with nutmeg in it) is no more.—Henry W. Shaw ("Josh Billings").

An Old Castle

The gray arch crumbles.
And totters and tumbles;
The bat has built in the banquet hall;
In the donjon-keep
Sly mosses creep.
The ivy has scaled the southern wall.
No man-at-arms
Sounds quick alarms
A-top of the cracked martello tower;
The drawbridge-chain
Is broken in twain—
The bridge will neither rise nor lower.
Not any manner
Of brodered banner
Flaunts at a blazoned herald's call.
Lilies float
In the stagnant moat;
And fair they are, and tall. . . .
—Thomas Bailey Aldrich.

Our Example

Our example is worth a thousand arguments.—Gladstone.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, ~~then~~ then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, OCT. 19, 1921

EDITORIALS

The Threatened Strike

THERE never yet was an important strike the issues of which were not so intricately involved as to make it almost impossible for the ordinary man to disentangle them. Moreover, the human mind finds it so difficult to see both sides of a question, particularly when any measure of self-interest is involved, that the holding level of the scales of justice seems to be almost impossible to it. In addition to this every labor dispute is obscured by a cloud of technicalities which it is quite beyond the outsider to see through. As a consequence, the wise man is in no prodigious hurry to pronounce an opinion, whilst a mere sense of fairness should prompt a reasonable hesitation in coming to any conclusion.

The present threatened railway strike in the United States forms no exception to the rule. It is possible to state the conditions in the simplest possible terms as one of obedience or disobedience to law. And this has been done with apparently unconscious ingenuousness by certain papers which, for months past, have been daily using their columns not only to discredit the law, but actually to incite the dissatisfied to a breach of the law, in the case of national prohibition. By what exact process of reasoning the bootlegger's defiance of the law becomes excusable if not meritorious, and that of the potential railway striker dangerous or immoral, it is only granted to gentlemen capable of giving expression to such views to understand. But the members of the various railroad unions must be at least capable of grasping the simple reasoning of the argument that what is sauce for the goose is equally sauce for the gander. The implication seems to be that it is legitimate to break the law in favor of your appetites, but not on account of your necessities. A sufficiently dangerous doctrine.

Stated with the bland simplicity of these reasoners, the position amounts to this. The Railroad Labor Board is a judicial, or at any rate a quasi-judicial, body which has been intrusted by the Federal Government with the settlement of wages. About a year ago this Board, taking into consideration the living conditions in the country, ordered a considerable increase in the wages of the railroad workers, to which the railroads were forced to submit. This year, taking the same factors into consideration, the Board came to a completely opposite conclusion, and ordered an average reduction of twelve per cent in wages. It is this reduction, insist the critics of the men's actions, against which the proposed strike has been proclaimed, a strike obviously not against the railroads but against the law. Now, if you have yourself clean hands with respect to the law, this is an admirable argument. But the question of course immediately arises, Is it fairly and accurately stated? and to this the men's leaders at once reply, No, with the result that the inquirer is thrown into that atmosphere of uncertainty which surrounds all industrial disputes.

The first authoritative note of repudiation of the premises stated comes from Warren S. Stone, president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in an interview with a representative of this paper, in Cleveland, last Monday night. "It is a fatal mistake," Mr. Stone said, "to believe that this strike is authorized because of the wage reduction. It is far more fundamental than that. It is brought about not only by the railroads reducing wages, but to deprive the men of working conditions that they have been working under for thirty years." Here the leader of the Locomotive Engineers is found directly traversing the statement that the issue is one of wages fixed by the Railroad Labor Board. "If it had been a question of wages only," he insists, "there would have been no strike ordered." The real trouble, he maintains, is that railroad after railroad is engaged in the effort to abolish the working conditions secured by arbitration, through the instrumentality of the United States Labor Board, and in numerous other ways. If all this is so, it puts a very different complexion on the whole matter. The statement is, of course, one which can be easily tested by the government, and it ought to be tested at once. The country has no right to be led to believe that the dispute is simply one of wages, if it is nothing of the sort. The perversion, for many reasons, would be monstrous.

It may be, it is, indeed, quite conceivable, that the men should submit to a reduction in wages, and that the state of the railroads renders this imperative. But if it is true that they are being asked to give up those improved labor conditions which they have struggled for and made their own during the last thirty years, the country will think twice before demanding the sacrifice. And that is why an immediate inquiry by the government into the facts is so imperative. The safety and prosperity of every country lies in the happiness and contentment of its people, and the moment these are interfered with there is trouble in the wind. It is because the workers of the United States enjoy a standard of living that is unequalled in any other country in the world, that the Republic has attained the industrial position it occupies today. But let an interference with these conditions once be permitted, and all the quarrels, the rancor, and the unrest of the old world will be manifested in an even more malignant form in the new, and this for the very simple reason that you cannot safely attempt to take from a free people something they have learned to value and enjoy.

That a strike of the proportions indicated would be, whosoever the fault, something approaching a crime against society, there can be no question. Railways today are a necessity of civilization, and that it should be possible for the use of this necessity to be withdrawn from the public, because of a quarrel between the operators and operatives, is a thing the mere suggestion of which demands the intervention of the government. It must be perfectly possible for the government to find out the full facts of the case, and these facts should be placed

without delay in the hands of the public so that it may wisely and justly make its decision as to their merits. No matter, however, what the facts may be, it is to be hoped there will be no prating of the sanctity of the law from people who spend the rest of the year in condoning the breaking of the law. It was Salvation Yeo who demanded of Sir Richard Grenville, "Do you sit here to judge me according to law, and yet contrary to the law swear profane oaths, for which a fine is provided?" It will be well for the legalists who condone the breaking of the Prohibition Law, to remember that they cannot play fast and loose with the law. The threatened railway strike will at least have produced some effect if it exposes the violation of the Prohibition Act in its true colors. Meantime, it is to be hoped that the government will make an immediate inquiry into the conditions which threaten a strike which would be a disaster to the country.

Sun Yat-sen

It is difficult to imagine a policy which would be viewed with more regret by the sincere friends of China than that which is being pursued at present by Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Such regret, moreover, is only deepened by the fact that, all his mistakes and manifold failures notwithstanding, it is impossible to forget what China owes to Dr. Sun, to his devotion and to his astounding pertinacity. At the present moment, however, Dr. Sun is bidding fair to pile up injury to such an extent as to wipe out all the credit of past service. If there is one thing above all others which China needs today it is unity. Other considerations must weigh little in the balance compared with that, yet the man who stands between China and the achievement of unity is the man who, some ten years ago, was largely instrumental in liberating his country from the thrall of centuries.

It is not, of course, pretended that if Dr. Sun Yat-sen were to seek an accord with Peking, and were to withdraw from the position of implacable opposition to Peking's arrangements for the Washington Conference that China would immediately settle all her domestic difficulties, and solve all her domestic problems. But it is contended that with Sun Yat-sen and the so-called Canton Government throwing in their lot with Peking, where the Washington Conference is concerned, China would be placed in a position to hold her own at the Conference immeasurably more favorable than that in which she finds herself at present. It cannot be insisted too often that, if Peking and Canton faced the matter dispassionately, they would quickly recognize that, on all the subjects likely to be discussed at Washington, there is little or no difference in their views.

Yet Dr. Sun personally or through his agents in various countries, is insisting, in season and out of season, that there are two governments in China; that the orders of Peking are not observed in the South; that the South controls some of the richest and most important provinces in the Chinese Republic; and that, whatever the decisions of the Conference may be, although consented to by the Peking delegation, they will not be recognized by the South, or held to be in any way binding.

Dr. Sun, moreover, is not content with issuing statements or with adopting a policy of complete non-cooperation. According to the most recent reports on the matter, he is planning a military expedition for the purpose of "punishing the North." Now, such a policy is by no means new. As far back as 1913 and again in 1915, Dr. Sun, in his effort to overthrow what he regarded as the autocratic government of Yuan Shih-kai, organized expeditions against the North. Both of them were abortive, and there is no reason to suppose that the present effort will prove any more successful. Indeed, it is strongly held, in certain quarters, that the attack now threatened will amount to nothing more than "a paper fulmination." But the very fact that it is threatened cannot fail to prevent that concentration of national effort which is so essential if China is to make the most of her present preeminent opportunity.

Dr. Sun's policy, moreover, is to be deplored for another reason. It is depriving China of the services of a man of ability. It is true that Sun Yat-sen has been called a "dreamer," but it is also true that he has been called a "practical dreamer," and has given abundant proof that he deserves the title. There was a time when the Chinese Republic was a dream, and the man who dreamed of it and labored for its realization, with unyielding faith, was Sun Yat-sen. The Chinese Republic has now been an accomplished fact for more than a decade.

As a leader, however, Sun Yat-sen has ever displayed one cardinal defect. While the struggle to attain a certain object is in progress, few men can show themselves more resourceful, more pertinacious, more brilliant in concept and plan. The moment, however, the end is achieved, and the call goes out for that patient day-by-day effort toward consolidation, without which no great purpose can be established, Dr. Sun Yat-sen ever appears at a loss. Utterly impatient of anything less than the ideal, he has again and again refused to make the best use he could of the material at hand, and has preferred to seek the solution of the problem in new ventures rather than engage in that slow process of education and patient adjustment of means to the end which is, in so many instances, the secret of success.

In spite of these shortcomings, however, the fact remains that Sun Yat-sen's "dreams" are essentially of the kind that must one day be realized. Those who remember his work during the brief period when he held the position of director-general of railways, under Yuan Shih-kai, will also remember the ridicule that was heaped upon him because of his ambitious proposals for the building of a great system of trunk lines throughout the country. The scheme was hailed as visionary, yet more than one well-known business firm thought it so little visionary that they actually entered into preliminary contracts with the new director-general. Today, Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador in London, is found insisting that the one thing preventing China's development is just that lack of railways which Dr.

Sun deplored. Discussing the matter with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London, a few days ago, Baron Hayashi gave it as his opinion that, if China were agreeable, it would be possible to map out a comprehensive plan by which the chief nations of the world could put at China's disposal, not only the necessary finances, but the technical knowledge whereby "a network of railways" could be constructed sufficient to develop the country.

There are many ways in which Sun Yat-sen may still serve China, and no one will question, for a moment, that he desires above all things to serve her. The urgent need is that he should see how utterly his present attitude militates against the end he has in view.

Success in Raising Apples

POSSESSION, according to official reports, of the best apple crop in the United States, except perhaps that on the Pacific slopes, this year, may well encourage the orchardists and farmers of Maine to heed the advice about the cultivation of this ever popular fruit given recently by a former president of the Maine Pomological Society.

The counsel tendered by this authority, Mr. George A. Yeaton, has one distinctly satisfactory characteristic in that it is specific. Moreover, his words are no doubt as applicable in other eastern sections of the country as to its extreme northeastern corner. Whether or not Mr. Yeaton is strictly accurate in declaring that Maine apples are finer in color and flavor than those raised in any other part of the country, some of them are good enough to command, in England, prices that appear handsome to Maine farmers, and that should prove an incentive to hundreds of farmers there and elsewhere to adopt modern methods and make a feature, if not a specialty, of producing first-class apples. The speaker referred to is unquestionably right in saying that those who would sell apples should study the market and send to it the varieties demanded. He apparently knows the character of the demand more exactly than most people who own fruit trees, for he is so definite as to say that in the English market, for example, the buyers want the Rhode Island Greening as early as Thanksgiving Day, and that to send the Baldwin or the Ben Davis to Liverpool at that time is folly. In Glasgow, it is pointed out, the King apple is in demand late in October, even to the exclusion of other kinds. The Ben Davis and the Russet should, it is asserted, be among the last shipments of the season. These hints, together with a few others like them which are offered, ought to prove helpful to many who would conduct their orchards skillfully. He who presents them, indeed, makes bold to aver that, with proper picking and packing of the fruit, this information, utilized, would assure to Maine the English market.

No doubt there will still be a lively call for Canadian apples in Great Britain, but, judging by the rate at which this favorite kind of fruit from across the Atlantic is now absorbed, there is plenty of opportunity for Maine abroad, as well as at home.

Concerning Max Beerbohm

THE writer who really has the "comic spirit" which Meredith analyzed, and has been wont to use his friends and acquaintances for the exercise of it, may receive many social invitations from people, who, even as they invite, have to stifle their misgivings. Max Beerbohm admits in "And Even Now" that he has usually been a good guest; but the readers of his books will feel that his hosts and hostesses, unless they have been very clever and very good-humored, must have often felt somewhat uncomfortable because of his presence. Though the average host or hostess can enjoy the possibility of being put into the average sort of book by the average great contemporary writer, still to be laughed at, and to have the details of one's hospitality laughed at in a book, is quite another thing. Yet Max Beerbohm's laughter is the more easily forgiven because he knows how to laugh at himself just as sympathetically as he laughs at others. In fact, one of his literary devices is to laugh at himself for using some of the outworn phrases and allusions, from which he desires to extract for his purposes such meaning as may have remained in them. It would doubtless be an excellent experience for any host or hostess, friend or acquaintance, to find his most cherished ways of thinking and doing laughed at in a book by Max Beerbohm, for satire encourages proper humility as well as an imperviousness to any petty sense of injury. As Max Beerbohm says himself, "I will wager that nine-tenths of the world's best laughter is laughter at, not with. And it is the people set in authority over us that touch most surely our sense of the ridiculous."

So we find him ever seeking the ridiculous aspects of the great ones of the world, the complacencies, the inconsistencies, the spots in which the great ones show themselves to be still comparatively small, and touching these spots with a different form of the same self-assurance that he is laughing at. Kipling, Wells, Conrad, and Shaw are some of those "set in authority over us" in the world of literature who have touched his sense of the ridiculous so surely that he has sedulously and effectively aped their style in "A Christmas Garland," of which a new edition is about to appear. Then there is "T. Fenning Dodworth," that gentleman who, though highly esteemed, could never quite get himself properly set in authority. "He had written a three-act comedy: 'The Antagonists—A Satire on Certain Aspects of Political Life.' This had been instantly snapped up, and soon produced, with a very strong cast, by Sir George Alexander. All the leaders of both parties in both Houses were present on the first night, and many of them (rashly, so weak were they from laughter) were present also on the second, third and fourth nights, and would probably have been present on other nights, too; but (such was the absenteeism of the vulgar) there were no other nights. Dodworth had again not seen the plank." This brief passage illustrates the verisimilitude which Max Beerbohm manages to give to even his altogether imaginary portraits, and at the same time shows how any bit of political satire such as "T. Fenning Dodworth" conveys its full meaning only to those who

are familiar with the political situation and the political types satirized. Notwithstanding his popularity today, his work includes much that has only a passing cleverness, which he himself might well laugh at, not with.

In connection with his work most of the applicable critical adjectives have already been used. Thus in the "Press Opinions" published as advertising at the back of "A Christmas Garland" we are told that he is "prodigal," "stimulating," "bland and dulcet," "irresistible," and even "insouciant." One thing that Max Beerbohm is continually laughing at is this lavish use of language by book reviewers. It is, therefore, an incongruity which he can well appreciate that he should be subjected to the same stylistic excess. In fact, "Zuleika Dobson," to which all these adjectives are applied, is itself a satire on prodigal writing, as full of the "comic spirit" as Stevenson's story of the fair Cuban or Meredith's own chapters about the penny-whistle in "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel," which some people hardly know whether to think of as "comic" or not. A piece of writing that laughs at itself as it proceeds usually baffles the conventional book reviewer. That is perhaps why the same things are being said over and over again, nowadays, about Max Beerbohm.

Editorial Notes

AN OFFICIAL in Washington, it would be an official, has conceived the portentous idea of introducing a rule against laughing at "humorous" references to the Prohibition Act, at the movies. He forgets that anybody who can still laugh at drink really deserves not punishment, but commiseration. If the jokes are intended to discredit the Act, they will have the support of all the thieves and vagabonds who disapprove of restrictions upon liberty. If they make fun of drunkenness, they will compete with the humor of sitting on the pork pie. It was Sir William Gilbert who, at a rehearsal when an actor wished to do some cheap thing to raise a laugh, dryly suggested that he should bring in a pork pie and sit upon it, as a sure way of winning the applause of the gallery.

IT WOULD seem, from various comments in the British press, that no way has yet been found of avoiding a little difficulty that arises whenever an Australian cricketing team crosses over to the British Isles for a series of test matches. The trouble is that every member of the opposing English teams is either a "paid professional" player or an "unpaid gentleman" player, and every first-class pavilion contains separate apartments for each of these two special and financial categories. Now the Australian players are all "paid gentlemen" players, with sound democratic ideas of social equality. Hence the need of constant diplomacy to soothe the susceptibilities of English "professionals" and "gentlemen" who come in contact with them. One solution, of course, would be to build tripartite pavilions, with a special section for "paid gentlemen" from overseas. Otherwise there may be nothing to do but wait until English teams play on the basis of "gentlemen all," or until cricket follows the example of the House of Commons and pays every man whether he wants it or no.

WHY "Sherlock Holmes"? The rose by any other name would smell as sweet, but would the gaunt detective be as familiar if he had been called "Sharp" or "Steele" or any other name appropriate to his calling? Hardly, but even "my dear Watson" never told why Sherlock Holmes was so named, and it is only recently that Sir Arthur Conan Doyle has broken silence. He says he chose the name of "Holmes" as a revolt against the Dickensian habit of thinking of a detective by the name of Sharp. Sherlock was arrived at differently. Some years ago he was playing cricket against the M. C. C., and made twenty runs against the bowling of Sherlock. So he chose the name of Sherlock for his hero. One is glad to have the curtain lifted from these literary mysteries, but the further question remains, Who is Watson, and where did he come from?

THAT is an interesting reason, the one given by a grand jury in New York, for urging the repeal of the state Prohibition Act, that its passage "has led to acts of unprecedented lawlessness." What the grand jury has discovered appears to be that acts that were never regarded as unlawful before the legislation was enacted became so immediately thereafter. Of course they did, for the law was enacted for the very purpose of checking acts of the kind. Every new law leads to acts of lawlessness that are unprecedented, because it makes such acts for the first time unlawful. But to urge the increase of "lawlessness" as a reason for repealing such a law is nonsense. It is equivalent to saying that a law should be repealed because it is accomplishing what it was intended to accomplish.

WHILE full professors at Yale and the University of Michigan are now paid salaries of \$10,000 a year and Harvard and Columbia pay theirs \$8,000, the fact remains, it appears, that 18 American colleges are paying full professors less than \$2,000 annually, while 140 allow them not more than \$3,000. These figures, given out by the Institute for Public Service, of New York City, indicate that, although quite a bit has been accomplished toward obtaining more adequate remuneration for American educators, they are not yet as a whole on the same plane with the carpenters and the plumbers, financially speaking.

THE endurance and patience of the Cornish miners, who have long been out of work, has aroused the attention of a representative of a London paper. He writes with admiration of their pride and independence under most trying circumstances. Lately the captain of a disused mine, who was keeping the machinery intact, with the help of one or two men, said that though large stacks of coal were housed at the mine during the coal famine, not a lump had been taken, though hundreds of men were unable to get fuel for firing. Many miners have offered to go back to work without pay, and some have offered to pay to be allowed to open the works. The sense of humor is still strong, even among those in want.